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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs 6.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£2.00
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Great Britain	15 P.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Greece	18 Drs.	Spain	30 Ptas.
France	2.50 F.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 5.00	Yugoslavia	15 D.

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Major Questions

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...man said that no agree... reached on stepped-up ...gainst Rhodesia, includ...le oil sanctions. Jamai...e Minister Michael Man...

...ed on Page 2, Col. 1)

...rilla Rivals ...ebanon Near ... Showdown

...N, Lebanon, June 10 ...Tension rose today on the ...oad between the ports ...and Tyre as pro-Syrian ... prepared for a show...th the hard-line Pales...after clashes last night. ...re going to move back ...offices in Tyre the easy ...the hard way," the pro...as-Saiqa leader, Zuheir ...said recently.

...Palestine Liberation Or...n today worked to avert ...ashes between as-Saiqa ...Popular Front for the ...n of Palestine. For the ...days the two groups have ...n Sidon and around the ...highway that continues ...south to Tyre. Six per...re reported killed and an ...mined number wounded in ...shes last night between ...factions.

...iqa and other pro-Syrian ...have been viewed with ...n by other Palestinian ...since they sided with the ...Army in its intervention ...mmer. When the Syrian ...became the backbone of ...rab peace-keeping force ...of the adversary of other ...lian groups, the pro-Syrian ...ations began to return to ...from which they had been ...d in Beirut and the south.

Associated Press.

A FULL CYCLE—Some 9,000 people with bikes staged peaceful sitdown demonstration last weekend in Amsterdam demanding car-free city and better public transportation. The large building in the rear is the Rijksmuseum.

Alleged Spy May Be Shot

Amin Limits Briton Public Groups to 3 or Less

From Wire Dispatches

NAIROBI, June 10.—Uganda increased its pressure on British nationals living there tonight by forbidding them from gathering or traveling in groups of more than three.

Radio Uganda quoted a military spokesman as saying that Britons defying the ban would be arrested and "put in any nearest military or other prison."

The move came a day after the arrest of a British-born man on espionage charges and two days after the estimated 300 Britons living in Uganda were ordered not to leave the country.

Earlier today, the radio said that British-born Robert Scanlon, arrested on charges of spying, would be executed by firing squad by the end of next week if he is convicted by a military tribunal. Mr. Scanlon originally was identified as a British citizen but a spokesman for his employer, Cooper Motor Corp., said he had become a Ugandan citizen two years ago.

Tonight's broadcast said that British nationals "are not allowed to gather or meet in numbers of more than three. Neither are they permitted to travel in groups of more than three in one car." It quoted the military spokesman as saying the Ugandan government "is taking the matter very seriously."

The spokesman added that security forces "should watch the imperialists' activities and movements in this country very closely."

Scanlon Carried Amin

Mr. Scanlon, a short, stocky man with a moustache, was among the group of Britons who were photographed during the Organization of African Unity summit in Kampala in 1975 bearing a grinning President Idi Amin in a sedan chair.

Later, Mr. Scanlon was among several Britons who took Ugandan citizenship and swore allegiance to Marshal Amin on bended knee, according to sources.

"No announcement will be made about the time and place of the execution, which will not be made known to anybody," said the government-controlled radio. It also said that the body would not be handed over to anyone.

The threat recalled a 1975 incident in which a Ugandan court sentenced British author Denis Hills to death for calling Marshal Amin a "village tyrant."

The 61-year-old author was freed after British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who now is Prime Minister, flew to Kampala to negotiate his release.

The threat to execute Mr. Scanlon escalated a war of nerves that began after the British government informed President Amin that, because of alleged government-ordered massacres in Uganda, he would not be welcome at the London Commonwealth summit or at celebrations marking Queen Elizabeth II's silver jubilee.

Despite the warning, Radio Uganda reported Tuesday that Marshal Amin had left for London, and later broadcasts said he had arrived demanding to be carried through the streets of England in a sedan chair.

The radio changed signals yesterday and announced Marshal Amin's return from "talks with Tanzanian and Zambian revolutionary military officers" near the border. A Zambian Foreign Ministry spokesman called the report "utter nonsense," adding, "Zambia does not associate itself with people whose actions are atrocious."

There was speculation that the puzzle over Marshal Amin's whereabouts was a hoax to embarrass the British.

But a London newspaper, the Daily Mirror, reported today that Marshal Amin begged Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko to help him get to the conference. The paper said Marshal Amin asked Mr. Mobutu to take him to France, where he planned "to go by car to a Channel port and hire a boat to take him to England."

"But after consulting the French government, President Mobutu gave Idi Amin the brush-off," the paper said.

Limited, No-Frills Service

CAB Urges Carter to Approve Low-Fare N.Y.-London Flight

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board recommended to President Carter yesterday that he approve Laker Airways' proposal to offer low-fare Skytrain air service between New York and London.

If the President goes along—and there is every indication that he will—passengers would be able to fly to London for $135 and back for about $181 on the no-frills, no-reservations flights that Freddie Laker has been proposing for almost six years.

During the peak travel season, Laker plans to use DC-10s that will seat 345 persons on a one-class service. Food and alcoholic drinks would be offered at extra cost.

The lowest excursion fare currently available from the scheduled airlines across the Atlantic and back is $440, if a passenger is able to reserve and pay for the ticket 45 days in advance and stay between 22 and 45 days. The regular fare between New York and London is $774 round-trip.

Limited Flights

Under Mr. Laker's proposal and conditions in the license that has been granted by the United Kingdom, the Skytrain service would be limited to 11 flights a week in each direction during the summer season and one a day during the rest of the year. Although the flights would be scheduled, tickets could not be purchased more than six hours before a flight.

The CAB recommended that the Laker Airways' proposal be limited to a one-year experimental period to start 60 days after it files its formal fare proposal with the CAB. That would give U.S. carriers time to develop competitive programs, if they want to.

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines said that they would match Laker's fares if the plan is approved.

CAB Conditions

The CAB's recommendation to the President gave several conditions for approval which are not generally part of foreign air carriers' permits:

- Laker cannot institute service to Kennedy International Airport in New York until it satisfies the board or the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey that its plans for handling passengers will not disrupt airport operations, other carriers' operations or the activities of passengers and others at the air-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Egypt, Soviet Union Promise To Restore Normal Relations

MOSCOW, June 10 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy met today with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and expressed "profound satisfaction" with his mission to Moscow to improve sagging Egyptian-Soviet relations, Tass said.

The news agency said that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Mr. Fahmy at a luncheon that the main aim of talks just concluded in Moscow was to advance the task of "normalizing Soviet-Egyptian relations, returning them into the natural channel of friendship and cooperation."

In a reference to Mr. Fahmy, Tass said "the guest expressed profound satisfaction with the Moscow talks and particularly his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, which was exceptionally fruitful."

Tass did not mention whether any progress had been made on Soviet supplies of arms to Egypt and the question of extending the Egyptians new credit.

But, according to Tass, Mr. Gromyko described cooperation between the two countries "as a rather weighty factor in the development of the situation in the Middle East."

"The more concerted our countries' actions, the narrower are the opportunities for imperialists and their accomplices to make their will in the Middle East affairs and to making crafty designs against the Arabs," Mr. Gromyko said.

Mr. Gromyko told Mr. Fahmy it was "no simple matter" to normalize relations. "It is, contrary to our wish, complicated by a number of negative elements introduced into Soviet-Egyptian relations," Mr. Gromyko said. "It goes without saying that it will take persistent mutual efforts, readiness for practical, constructive steps in order to overcome them."

The Soviet foreign minister said, "We are ready to negotiate our part of the road."

He told Mr. Fahmy that the Soviet Union stands "for good, moreover, for friendly cooperation with Egypt in the political, economic and other fields."

Value-Added Tax Is Before Voters In Switzerland

GENEVA, June 10 (Reuters).—The Swiss began voting today on a tax reform plan to bring in an extra 2.5 billion Swiss francs ($99 billion) a year to balance the federal budget.

Although backed by parliament, business, industry and trade unions, the proposal has been received coolly by small tradesmen and artisans, and many observers believe it is likely to be rejected.

The government wants to introduce a value-added tax similar to that levied in European Common Market countries to replace the turnover sales tax.

Because it entails changes in the Swiss Constitution, it must be approved in a referendum. Voting continues tomorrow and Sunday, with the result expected Sunday night.

After House Kills Key Measures

Carter Hits Congress For Oil-Lobby Effect

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—President Carter suggested today that congressional committees had surrendered to pressure from the oil and automobile industries by diluting his energy program and said the "people of this country will be the ones to suffer" if his energy proposals are "thwarted."

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said that the deregulation of natural-gas prices voted yesterday by a House subcommittee was "an $80-billion ripoff of the American consumer."

But the White House also seemed to be perturbed by a general erosion of some of the President's key energy proposals in congressional committees in recent days. Quiet efforts at persuasion have been under way for days, but today's statement by Mr. Powell seemed to represent a clear attempt to rally public opinion behind the President's controversial plan as well as to exhort Congress.

Mr. Powell, who spent several hours this morning conferring with energy and congressional liaison advisers as well as seeing Mr. Carter, said the President is "deeply concerned" about several recent actions on Capitol Hill.

He said Mr. Carter felt that "yesterday the oil companies, the auto companies and their lobbies won significant preliminary victories" in the struggle over a national energy policy.

Several Actions

This was a reference to several actions yesterday. In one, a subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee voted to lift price ceilings on "new" natural gas sold in interstate commerce and on sales made in new contracts to replace expiring contracts.

In other actions, the House Ways and Means Committee voted down Mr. Carter's proposal for a standby gasoline tax to be brought about in increments if gasoline consumption does not drop according to his formula. It also reduced and postponed for one year, until 1979, a "gas guzzler" tax on inefficient automobiles and rejected an incentive rebate for the purchase of highly efficient cars.

Mr. Powell said the subcommittee vote on deregulating natural gas "is particularly serious" and said the President "considers that action to be a direct and extremely serious deviation from the basic fairness of the energy plan."

He first called it "an $80-billion ripoff" of consumers. Then, after questioning, he noted that White House officials estimated that natural gas producers would receive $86 billion more in the next eight years, in contrast to $15 billion in increased consumer costs under Mr. Carter's plan to regulate both intrastate and interstate gas at somewhat higher prices than interstate gas is now set.

Mr. Powell went on to say that the actions of the Ways and Means Committee in diluting Mr. Carter's package of proposals "threaten to seriously weaken the overall energy effort."

Excluded in Tito Note

Podgorny Held to Have Lost Job Day After Politburo Fall

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, June 10 (NYT).—Nikolai Podgorny, who was dropped last month from the ruling Politburo of the Communist party, appears to have already effectively lost his job as President of the Soviet Union.

Because the Soviet government is subservient to a parallel party apparatus, it has been assumed that Mr. Podgorny, 74, would have to be replaced as President after his fall from party grace. The expectation was that the step would be taken next week at a session of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's parliament, which has the power to make such a change.

UPI.

Nikolai Podgorny

But signs have appeared that Mr. Podgorny is no longer functioning in the presidency. According to a just-released bulletin of the Supreme Soviet, the President signed his last decree on May 25, a day after his surprise ouster from the Politburo. Thereafter, all other decrees have been signed by Sabir Niyazbekov, one of the government's 15 vice-presidents.

Today, the party newspaper Pravda tacitly confirmed Mr. Podgorny's loss of authority by publishing a front-page message to the Soviet leadership from President Tito of Yugoslavia. The message was addressed to the party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and Premier Alexei Kosygin, omitting Mr. Podgorny as President. Previous official exchanges have borne the names of all three officials. A Yugoslav source believed that Marshal Tito's communication had originally included Mr. Podgorny as head of state. The Yugoslav President was expressing thanks for having been awarded the Order of the October Revolution on his 85th birthday. Since Mr. Podgorny had originally signed the award, protocol would dictate that the reply include him.

Why Mr. Podgorny was removed from the Politburo, where he had served for 17 years, has still not been officially explained. The prevailing theory among diplomats is that he had objected to provisions of the new Soviet constitution advanced by Mr. Brezhnev. That would explain why he was fired so abruptly, without even what one Western diplomat called "the customary fig leaf" of a mitigating pretext, such as the phrase, "at his own request."

The new constitution, which was approved by the same party plenum that removed Mr. Podgorny, created a post of first vice-president, apparently to handle routine duties of the president. This fueled existing speculation that the presidency would be conferred on Mr. Brezhnev, who would keep his party post.

According to an unconfirmed account in Soviet circles, Mr. Podgorny had not expected to be sacked from the Politburo at the party plenum. This account was made more plausible by his prominence in Pravda conferring the order on President Tito the same day that the ouster took place.

The President's whereabouts has been kept secret, a usual procedure among the Kremlin leadership. It is presumed that he has been shoved into retirement with suitable comforts, such as a country home, but with no hope of a political comeback.

Women March in Rome

30,000 Protest Defeat of Italy Abortion Bill

By Ina Lee Selden

ROME, June 10 (NYT).—More than 30,000 women from throughout Italy marched in Rome today to protest the Senate vote this week that killed a long-sought abortion-reform bill. Other demonstrations were being held elsewhere in the country and still others were planned for the weekend.

"We were taken completely by surprise [by the bill's defeat]," said Enrica Lucarelli, 41, head of the women's section of the Italian Socialist party. "We knew it was going to be a tight squeeze getting the bill through the Senate, but we never expected defeat."

If it had passed the Senate, the measure would have given Italy one of Europe's most liberal abortion laws. It would have made abortion available virtually on demand, and all costs would have been covered by medical insurance.

Anger, surprise and disappointment were the dominant emotions in today's demonstration.

"Until abortion is made free in this country, we're going to have to keep using knitting needles and parsley to abort, just like in medieval times," said Vera, 48, an obstetrician from Pisa.

"Abortions cost from 500,000 lire ($600) to 1 million lire ($1,200). Poor women in the south make infusions of parsley and drink it to produce contractions in the uterus." That method often leads to death, she added.

"This is a slap in our faces," said Maria, 17, who had come from Bologna with 30 other women for the demonstration.

Many of the women in today's march blamed the defeat on the crossover votes they felt had been cast by members of the small non-Catholic or lay parties.

"These parties would do anything to upset the delicate balance between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, because they are feeling squeezed out of decision-making," said Angela, 23, an office worker from Rome. "It's all part of the games we play here."

The bill had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies earlier this year by a large margin. "We let up on the pressure, thinking we'd have no trouble in the Senate," Miss Lucarelli said. "Meanwhile the anti-abortion forces organized and demonstrated. We made a tactical error."

The abortion bill has been reintroduced in the Chamber of Deputies. Because of rules of procedure in the Senate, however, it cannot be introduced there for six months.

United Press International.

Italian women raising their hands in feminist salute during protest march in Rome yesterday against Senate's rejection of abortion bill. Many thousands participated.

Victory Expected for Ruling Party

Nine Killed as State Elections Begin in India

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, June 10 (NYT).—Millions of Indians went to the polls today in state elections that will provide the first test of the ruling Janata party's strength since it came to power, unseating Indira Gandhi, in March.

[At least 9 persons were killed in violence connected with the voting, AP reported.

[Reports from Patna, the capital of Bihar State, said that police fired on a group of about 1,000 political workers, killing at least seven and injuring dozens more.

[Another political worker was killed in an exchange of gunfire between rival parties, according to India's national news agency, and one person was reported stabbed to death.]

The voting, for state assemblies in 10 of India's 22 states, will continue through Tuesday.

Although Indian state election campaigns are usually fought on local or state issues, the government this time has tried hard to make Mrs. Gandhi's rigorous emergency decrees the principal issue, as it was in her electoral defeat.

"After all, the governments in the states were used by the former regime as instruments for the consolidation of authoritarian rule based on pursuit of the personality cult," Prime Minister Morarji Desai said yesterday, in a final appeal to voters.

"I have no doubt that the people will complete the other half of the work that was left unfinished" in the national elections, Mr. Desai said.

Expected to Win

But most reports from the countryside indicated that the so-called Janata wave that swept Mr. Desai and his party to power had moderated, although it is still expected to win in most of the 10 states involved, which have nearly two-thirds of India's population.

In general, the states where the vote is occurring are the ones in which Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party fared the worst in the national election. The Desai government, seeking to capitalize on the anti-Congress mood in these states, dissolved their legislatures a few weeks after it came to power, and scheduled the new elections.

One reason for the hurry was that, under the Constitution, India must select a new president by August, which is six months after the death of the former president, Fakhruddin Ahmed. The president is selected by an electoral college made up of members of Parliament and of the state legislatures.

Could Control Choice

The legislatures were dominated by the Congress party. But if the Janata party can do well enough in the next five days of voting, it might be able to dominate enough of the legislatures to control the electoral college and insure a president of its own choosing.

The Congress party has maintained that the dissolution of the state legislatures and the call for these elections was "political opportunism." In its campaign, it has played down the government excesses of Mrs. Gandhi's last 18 months in office, and concentrated instead on the party's 90-year history, first as an independence movement and then as the dominant political force in independent India's first three decades.

United Press International.

Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, holds up a piece of toilet paper on which, he said, a note was written from a Salisbury prison saying that many blacks "have been hanged privately."

Black Leaders Press British To Move Faster on Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

ley urged sanctions against oil companies dealing with South Africa as well as a possible oil embargo.

Mr. Harman said that only two leaders opposed the use of force in southern Africa. Fiji's Prime Minister Sir Kamisese Mara rejected it in any circumstances and President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi, which borders Rhodesia, said that it could lead to the destruction of the area's economy.

Conference sources said that British Prime Minister James Callaghan, chairing the conference, said, "We all know the Soviet Union is willing to offer military assistance, but we don't want to see the history of 19th-century Europe transferred to Africa."

Mr. Manley also proposed creation of a special Commonwealth fund of $5 billion a year for the next five years for investment in the development of new sources of energy.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said that there is need for still greater help for the developing world, including programs of technical assistance. He said that it is impossible to have a stable world economy with destabilizing situations, such as in southern Africa.

CAB Backs Lower Fares

(Continued from Page 1)

port. Laker has said that it may use Newark Airport if Kennedy is not suitable.

- Laker must get from each Skytrain traveler a written statement stating whether he or she has a confirmed reservation on another airline and, if so, which one. Then Laker has to notify that airline that the passenger is flying on Laker.
- Laker must compile and keep for three months the names of passengers on each of its flights and turn them over within 48 hours to any air carrier which asks for them.
- Laker must file detailed monthly reports with the board on its operations.

A Restriction

The board's decision contains a proviso that Laker service be suspended if Britain restricts the operations of any U.S. carrier that the U.S. government designates to provide similar low-fare service competitive with Laker's.

Robert Beckman, Mr. Laker's Washington attorney, said that he and Mr. Laker could not quibble with the provisions, even if they are unusual, because they are so "joyous" that they got the go-ahead.

"What they're trying to do is cater to all the objections that have been raised, and we worked out means to solve them all a long time ago," Mr. Beckman said.

Under the law, the President is responsible for reviewing board decisions involving foreign rates or routes, and may accept, reject or modify board orders. In an April letter, Mr. Carter told the board that encouragement of price competition among carriers was an important element of his air policy.

U.S. Senate Extends Air Cleanup Deadline

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—The U.S. Senate voted 56 to 38 yesterday for a two-year extension of automobile-pollution cleanup deadlines instead of the four-year extension favored by the automobile industry.

In a second key test on the clean-air bill, the Senate voted 61 to 33 to kill an amendment weakening proposed air-pollution controls for national parks and other clean-air sections of the country. The amendment would have allowed new factories and power plants to exceed the proposed standards for 18 days a year.

Lisbon Ex-Minister Reported Jailed for Angolan Coup Role

LONDON, June 10 (Reuters).—Former Portuguese Labor Minister José da Costa Martins has been arrested in Angola for alleged implication in the coup attempt against President Agostinho Neto two weeks ago, the Angolan news agency Angop said today.

Air Force Maj. Costa Martins, 39, was in Angola as an adviser to the Labor Ministry in Luanda, Angop said. He was Portugal's labor minister in 1974-75.

Quoting an informed source of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, Angop said many other Portuguese, including a woman secretary at President Neto's office, had been detained.

Angop said they had taken an active part in the reactionary plot headed by former Interior Minister Nito Alves, whose whereabouts are unknown.

Maj. Costa Martins, a minister under the pro-Communist administration of the former Portuguese premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, was expelled from the air force in December, 1975, when he failed to give himself up after an abortive leftist revolt. He went to Angola, where he had served during the colonial war.

After the attempted coup in Luanda was crushed on May 27, President Neto blamed radicals supported by Portuguese extremists.

It followed the dismissal of Mr. Alves and former armed forces commissar José Van-Dunem from the MPLA's central committee for diversionary activities.

Angop today also quoted a statement from the President's office dismissing the provincial commissar (governor) of North Kuanza Province, José Congo Sebastiao.

Mr. Congo Sebastiao had been accused by former Luanda provincial commissar Pedro Fortunato of knowing about the conspiracy. Pedro Fortunato, now under arrest, has also been dismissed from his post.

The latest revelations about the attempted coup occurred as Angola was in the middle of three days of national mourning for seven MPLA leaders assassinated by the radicals. The funerals are tomorrow.

UPI.

José Costa Martins.

E. German Flees to West

BAD HERSFELD, West Germany, June 10 (Reuters).—An East German border guard escaped to the West across the heavily fortified inter-German frontier, West German border police said today.

Soweto Erupts; S. Africa Police Detain U.S. Aide

JOHANNESBURG, June 10 (Reuters).—Violence flared today in Soweto as the first anniversary of bloody riots in the township of 1 million blacks approached.

Police said that more than 1,000 youths took part in scattered incidents. A police official said that, as far as he knew, police did not open fire, although unofficial reports from the township said they did.

Police detained a white U.S. diplomat and a black U.S. poet for more than an hour today after they entered the township without permits.

Michael Harper, director of the creative writing department at Brown University, and William Jacobsen, head of the Johannesburg office of the U.S. Information Agency, said they were picked up outside a Soweto high school where Mr. Harper had given a poetry reading.

Associated Press.

BACK TO NORMAL—Children play again around Bovensmilde school, although the area is still sealed off by police in the continuing siege by Dutch police and troops of South Moluccan terrorists who are holding four teachers as hostages.

Mediators Warn of Possible Civil War

Dutch Plan 'Security Measures' After Moluccan Talks Fail

ASSEN, the Netherlands, June 10 (Reuters).—Premier Joop den Uyl, without elaborating, said tonight that mediation attempts with the Moluccan gunmen holding 55 hostages had failed and that the time had come for "security measures."

Moments later, the two South Moluccan mediators confirmed that their efforts had failed to end the siege of a train and a school and warned that the country might be on the brink of a "civil war between white and brown."

In a dramatic appeal, Dr. Hassan Tan and Mrs. Josina Soumokil said the consequences could be fatal unless both the government and the guerrillas, who are holding 51 hostages in the train and four at the school, backed down.

The two mediators made a second fruitless visit yesterday to the hijacked train at Glimmen, where the hostages today spent their 19th day at gunpoint.

The mediators' statement, read by Dr. Tan, said: "We have failed completely to persuade the boys on the train to change their minds."

"Unfortunately, we have also not succeeded in convincing the Dutch government of the seriousness and resolution with which these boys intend to reach their goals."

Mr. den Uyl would not give details of the government's next move, but said that he and his colleagues were increasingly worried about the hostages.

In their statements, the two mediators spoke of "the serious situation which has now developed because of the obstinate attitude of both sides."

"The Dutch and South Moluccan peoples must know how fatal the consequences could be."

Dr. Tan warned that a civil war could break out in Holland between white and brown if the conflict was not solved.

"We appeal most seriously to the Dutch and the South Moluccan peoples to go forward together peacefully," he said.

Dr. Tan would not go into details of what the gunmen were seeking, but indicated that they were sticking to their original demands for the release of 21 jailed Moluccan terrorists and a getaway plane.

He said he could not rule out another mediation bid but said the government "would have to give something."

Worried relatives of hostages, meanwhile, pleaded to be consulted before authorities took any action that could result in death or injury to the hostages.

"The situation is extremely critical," Mr. den Uyl said after a Cabinet meeting.

An attempt yesterday to mediate "produced no concrete prospects which could lead to a breakthrough," he said. Consequently, "there will be measures and proposals connected with security."

The government told the relatives who asked to be consulted that it could not give them veto power over its plans because it would be too complicated to involve outsiders, an official said.

Wants a Government by June 20

Begin Gives Israel Centrists Talks Deadline

TEL AVIV, June 10 (UPI).—Prime Minister-designate Menahem Begin said today he wanted to form his government on June 20 and set a deadline for the middle of next week for a decision by his largest potential partner to join his coalition.

"We shall do our best to form our government at the latest on Monday, June 20," Mr. Begin said after a two-hour meeting with the centrist Democratic Movement for Change. The DMC is the key to how strong Mr. Begin's government will be.

The DMC, headed by archaeologist Yigael Yadin, will confer with its Knesset (parliament) faction about its discussions with Mr. Begin on joining a coalition headed by the rightist Likud bloc. It promised Mr. Begin an answer by Monday or Tuesday.

The obstacles barring an immediate decision by the DMC apparently centered on these three major differences with the Likud:

- Opposition to former Labor Defense Minister Moshe Dayan as foreign minister.
- Veto power by the DMC over where Jewish settlements should be established in the occupied West Bank.
- Refusal by the Likud to include "territorial compromise" in a platform concerning peace negotiations with the Arabs.

Mr. Begin, 63, said he expected a decision from Mr. Yadin by the middle of next week.

He described the talks as "very sincere, serious" and said he told the DMC leadership he had not changed his mind about appointing Mr. Dayan foreign minister. His nomination of Mr. Dayan angered the DMC leadership.

Mr. Yadin termed the talks "very frank. Every party clarified the most crucial issues of the discussions."

The Likud already is assured of a parliamentary majority of 61 of the 120 Knesset seats because two religious parties have declared their willingness to join Mr. Begin's coalition. But with the addition of the DMC's 15 seats, the government would have a stronger base with a total of 76 seats.

Such a government would be able to withstand a walkout by the smaller but more orthodox Agudat Israel Religious party, which has four seats. Its insistence that Israel follow the letter of Judaic law could make it an undependable voting partner for Mr. Begin.

Villagers Threaten Czechoslovakia Writer

VIENNA, June 10 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak playwright Pavel Kohout, a signatory of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto who has been evicted from his Prague apartment, said today he had been threatened with violence if he continued to receive dissident visitors at his summer home.

In a letter made available to journalists in Vienna, Mr. Kohout wrote that a delegation of four citizens representing the residents of Sazava, south of the capital, visited him and "warned me that if I continued to receive guests and pursued other unspecified activities this could even lead to a physical attack of the outraged citizens against my property and person."

South Africa to Let Namibia Elect a Constituent Assembly

CAPE TOWN, June 10 (UPI).—South Africa has made a major concession to demands from Western ambassadors to pave the way toward an internationally acceptable solution of the South-West African (Namibian) crisis, Prime Minister John Vorster said today.

Free elections in the territory to establish a "constituent assembly" that would write a constitution have been agreed to by South Africa, the South-West Africa representatives and the West, according to statements made after the talks were concluded today.

"The delegations of the five [UN] Security Council countries will now inform their respective governments about the substance of the exchange of views that has taken place with the South African government," Mr. Vorster said.

Diplomatic sources pointed out that never before had South Africa agreed to allow all parties, including the South-West Africa People's Organization, to participate in elections or in establishing a constitution.

The Western envoys, representing the United States, Britain, France, Canada, and West Germany, have objected to South African proposals for establishing an interim government because they were based on racial and ethnic groups and excluded political organizations such as SWAPO from participation.

Representatives of South-West Africa's 11 black, mulatto and white ethnic groups have worked for the last 18 months in the capital city of Windhoek to write a constitution.

Mr. Vorster said in Parliament this morning that he would introduce legislation Monday to enable the state president to rule South-West Africa by proclamation, which would make it possible for the elections to be held and the new constituent assembly to be chosen.

U.S. Again States Its Concern Over Eurocommunism

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—The State Department reaffirmed today the Carter administration's concern over Eurocommunism and said that there is no substantial difference between current and past U.S. policy on the rise of Western European Communist parties.

"We don't feel there is a substantial disagreement at this time on Eurocommunism," said State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d when asked about statements made yesterday by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"We do not view Mr. Kissinger's remarks as making a sharp departure [from President Carter's policy] or representing a difference of opinion."

He said that the Carter administration is "concerned and certainly not indifferent" about the possibility of a Communist party gaining control of a Western European government, but "we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of other countries."

Tunisia, Libya End Border Negotiations

TUNIS, June 10 (UPI).—Tunisia and Libya concluded three days of talks today on their offshore border dispute, and diplomatic sources said that they will seek arbitration by the International Court in The Hague.

Mahmoud Riad, Arab League secretary-general, mediated at the talks held by Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti and his Libyan counterpart, Ali Abdesslam Triki.

Ivory Coast Fire Kills 42

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, June 10 (Reuters).—The death toll in a fire which swept through a crowded nightclub here early yesterday rose to 42 today, police said.

Opposition Hints At New Protests In Bhutto Dispute

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 10 (AP).—Pakistan's political opposition hinted today at renewed street agitation unless Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto quickly accepts its terms for new elections.

Peace talks between Mr. Bhutto and his political rivals went into their second week today with a session at the Prime Minister's office. Officials will meet again Sunday evening and an opposition spokesman said that that session could be decisive.

The negotiations began last Friday after three months of political turmoil between opposition demonstrators and troops. About 300 persons died in the clashes. The opposition Pakistan National Alliance accuses Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan's People's party of rigging the March 1 parliamentary election won by Mr. Bhutto.

Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed, spokesman of the opposition's three-member negotiating team, said after today's session that a settlement is possible Sunday, but it was up to Mr. Bhutto to decide.

Prof. Ghafoor avoided saying that the opposition was giving an ultimatum, but elsewhere it was learned that opposition leaders were preparing for demonstrations and their probable rearrest if the talks collapse. Mr. Bhutto's spokesman and Mr. Ghafoor both said that some differences had been overcome.

Portrait of King Stirs Controversy In Spain Election

MADRID, June 10 (Reuters).—There was controversy today over the use of the King's picture in the campaign for Spain's general elections next Wednesday.

The portrait of King Juan Carlos was flashed on the screen several times during a television speech by Carlos Arias Navarro two days ago.

The former premier, who was dismissed by the King last July, is a Senate candidate of the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance, which wants to slow the dismantling of the Franco dictatorship.

"The King is not affiliated to any party nor can he express preference for any tendency," the liberal daily El País said in a front-page editorial.

"To use the King's image, as the Popular Alliance has done, supposes an attempt to identify him with a concrete option and therefore constitutes an offense against the crown, and deceit of Spaniards."

Food Crisis In Poland I[illegible] Held Worse[illegible]

Linked With Grow[illegible] Of Rights Campai[illegible]

By Ellen Lentz

POZNAN, Poland Ju[illegible] (NYT).—A year after wo[illegible] riots over food prices shoo[illegible] land, the authorities of thi[illegible] viet bloc country are confr[illegible] with a growing human [illegible] movement and discontent [illegible] widespread supply shortage [illegible]

"The mood is very a[illegible] Stanislaw Baranczak, a m[illegible] of the human rights move[illegible] told a Western visitor a few [illegible] ago.

Mr. Baranczak, a historian [illegible] just returned to Poznan [illegible] hometown, after a seven-da[illegible] in a Warsaw church. Fo[illegible] dissidents held the hunger [illegible] to protest the arrest of 1[illegible] rights activists and the imp[illegible] ment of 5 workers involved [illegible] riots a year ago.

Dr. Stanislaw Cozas, adm[illegible] trative chief of the Poznan [illegible] trict in western Poland, ack[illegible] edged the food-supply diffic[illegible] saying that the main pr[illegible] was a lack of meat.

"People react normally t[illegible] shortage," he said. "The[illegible] annoyed and discontented."

A Poznan teacher said th[illegible] and her family had gone [illegible] out meat for several week[illegible] cause she was too busy to [illegible] in line. "Officials keep t[illegible] us it will get better," she [illegible] "But, if anything, it has [illegible] getting worse since last yea[illegible]

She said that she made d[illegible] eggs, fish or poultry. But f[illegible] Polish workingman used [illegible] heavy diet of pork, ham [illegible] sausages, such food is seen [illegible] sufficient.

On a Friday afternoon a [illegible] found butcher shops in the [illegible] of this city of 500,000 dev[illegible] goods, except for a few chi[illegible] some sausages, bones and a [illegible] mound of ground beef.

In one store, about 50 pe[illegible] had lined up. In an adj[illegible] butcher shop, about 70 pe[illegible] were waiting for an exp[illegible] delivery of fresh meat. Two [illegible] later, with no meat in sigh[illegible] lines had grown longer.

Basic food prices have [illegible] frozen in Poland since 19[illegible] levels so low that heavy sub[illegible] are required and few ince[illegible] exist to increase food produ[illegible]

Government plans to [illegible] prices for meat, butter and [illegible] by about 50 per cent sparke[illegible] riots last year and prompte[illegible] thorities to revoke the inc[illegible] within 24 hours.

Mr. Baranczak said tha[illegible] land's human rights move[illegible] sprang up in response to [illegible] year's events. In Septem[illegible] group of nonconformist [illegible] lectuals set up the workers [illegible] fense committee to help v[illegible] of the riots, to seek a parlia[illegible] tary inquiry into allegatio[illegible] police brutality, to obtain t[illegible] lease of those imprisoned a[illegible] seek jobs for those who [illegible] dismissed.

Workers Freed

Through the committee's [illegible] tivities, all but five workers [illegible] freed, while funds collected t[illegible] tivists were used to help fa[illegible] in need, the historian said.

The death on May 7 of S[illegible] law Pylasm, a 23-year-old st[illegible] at Krakow University who [illegible] linked to the opposition g[illegible] gave new momentum to the [illegible] rights movement.

Mr. Baranczak said tha[illegible] committee had demande[illegible] public investigation into [illegible] case, noting that the [illegible] whose body was found in [illegible] hallway of a Krakow house [illegible] received threatening letter[illegible] fore his death and was pre[illegible] ed to have been attacked.

Authorities have said tha[illegible] student broke his neck in [illegible] down a stairwell.

Since then, 11 members o[illegible] defense committee and sy[illegible] thizers were arrested and [illegible] formally charged with h[illegible] informed Western news med[illegible] their suspicions over the stu[illegible] death.

The human rights group [illegible] 24 charter members and se[illegible] thousand supporters and sy[illegible] thizers, Mr. Baranczak said.

He said that the R[illegible] Catholic Church, a major [illegible] in Poland, was playin[illegible] "magnificent" role in suppo[illegible] the human rights activists.

Mr. Baranczak, an assi[illegible] professor at Poznan Unive[illegible] said that he was suspended [illegible] his post in December for hi[illegible] rights activities but still re[illegible] his salary. In February, he [illegible] brought to trial by a P[illegible] court on what he called a tr[illegible] ed-up charge of having tri[illegible] bribe an official. He was [illegible] a suspended sentence of [illegible] year's imprisonment.

Wyszynski Plea

WARSAW, June 10 (Reute[illegible]—The Polish Roman Cat[illegible] primate, Stefan Cardinal [illegible] szynski, said yesterday that [illegible] peace in Poland depended [illegible] respect for human rights.

"We pray for social peac[illegible] our nation, for our domestic [illegible] Cardinal Wyszynski told a c[illegible] of about 20,000 people gat[illegible] in front of Warsaw's Semi[illegible] Church for the Corpus Ch[illegible] procession. "We have stresse[illegible] so often that this social p[illegible] depends on respect for basic [illegible] man and civil rights."

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هكذا من الأصل

ellites Key Issue

nse, CIA Chiefs Struggle Spy Community Control

By Lee Lescaze

ɜTON, June 10 (WP). ɜcretary Harold Brown l Intelligence Agency *ansfield Turner* are internal battle over rol of the U.S. intel- munity.

illion annual budget technical spying oper- e supersecret National ency and the National nce Office are the

rner has argued to Carter and others in- he debate over reor- of the intelligence that NSA and the l be under the control tor of the community. ner, like his predeces- both the community IA. But in practice, rol of NSA and the been exercised by the f defense. Mr. Brown aken his case to Mr. ling that it would be o allow any agency or to monopolize intel- nates and operations.

ersity Is Urged

. I think it is possible to set up a centraliza- me parts of intelli- e estimating function inue to be such as to xpression of differing e highest level," Mr. recently.

, he added, he had dimates of one agency proven wrong and e opposes suppressing ts in lower levels of *itions.*

sions in the next cou- ths will be as crucial ligence community as nce the charter estab- CIA in 1947," an offi- the struggle said.

onal Security Council, President Walter Mon- ved, is supervising of Presidential Re- randum 11 on reor- of the intelligence The memorandum, opposing views and the alternatives, will be o Mr. Carter late this rces said.

. NSA and the NRO, ntrols spy satellites, make initial reports to the Pentagon. If they were to come up with important new information and call the CIA first, a source said, a vital defense function would be lost. The Pentagon is extremely reluctant to lose this control.

All parties are aware of the growing importance of electronic spying techniques. The importance of NSA and the NRO can only grow.

Adm. Turner has potentially valuable allies on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which was formed a year ago to oversee the intelligence community.

Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., is chairman of a subcommittee that has drafted a reorganization plan that recommends centralization of control in a director of national intelligence.

He said this week that he was encouraged by Mr. Carter's tone during a May 13 White House meeting that was attended by Senate committee members.

Carter Reserves Opinion

Sen. Huddleston said that Mr. Carter appeared to agree with the general objectives of creating a strong director for the community, but wanted to reserve his opinion until after the presidential review memorandum is completed.

The President also made it clear that he has given Adm. Turner a strong mandate to plan a reorganization and reform of the intelligence community. Mr. Carter spoke of his intelligence director in glowing terms, according to several who were present.

Mr. Brown and Adm. Turner get on well personally, according to all accounts, and reorganization is the only serious issue that divides them.

The Defense Intelligence Agency would remain a part of the Pentagon under all of the proposals

Less clear, however, is whether the reorganization will call for one person to head the community and another to head the CIA. The bill drafted by Sen. Huddleston's subcommittee would mandate that the jobs be divided.

Associated Press.

LEASTEST WITH THE MOSTEST—Holding his diploma and a bag full of dollars, Cadet Lawrence Joustra, who was graduated at the bottom of his class at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, bows to acknowledge the cheers of his classmates at ceremony Wednesday. The "goat" of his class traditionally receives a dollar from each of his classmates. At left is Army Secretary Clifford Alexander.

Price-Fixing Charged

House Panel to Reveal Files On Alleged Uranium Cartel

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP). —House investigations voted today to disclose records that allegedly prove an international uranium cartel conspired to drive up the price of the nuclear fuel.

The House Commerce Committee rejected appeals by Gulf Oil Corp. and the Canadian government to suppress the nine-inch stack of documents. The 11-0 vote opened the way for public disclosure at hearings next week.

Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., chairman of the panel's investigations subcommittee, said the papers offered evidence that "something occurred other than the normal working of the marketplace to cause a sharp escalation in the price of yellowcake [uranium]."

If a cartel existed, he added, "it would have a significant and adverse impact on the overall economy of the nation, in terms of the cost of fuel."

Gulf attorneys, who last month lost a court fight to keep the documents from the House panel, argued today that the documents fell within an attorney-client relationship and should be kept confidential. The Canadian government, in a letter, contended they were protected by Canada's Official Secrets Act.

Rep. Moss said that Canada's apparent commercial role in the alleged cartel, as controlling owner of one of the companies said to be a member, overrode any consideration of comity between the U.S. and Canadian governments. Comity is an informal recognition of a country's laws by a foreign court.

Before the court ruling, the papers had been in the hands of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., a builder of nuclear power plants, which has charged that the alleged cartel engineered a sevenfold increase in uranium prices over three years, causing Westinghouse to fail to meet delivery contracts.

In a hearing before U.S. District Court Judge Hart on May 5, Westinghouse attorney William Jentes said the documents are "nothing more than the minutes of these conspiratorial get-togethers of the producers... to fix the world price of uranium."

Although he was not permitted to quote from the documents, Mr. Jentes described them.

Files Described

He said that in 1972 major worldwide uranium producers met several times "to remedy this situation of oversupply and low prices."

Mr. Jentes gave these details of the alleged scheme:

"They arrived at an elaborate allocation of the uranium market on a worldwide basis, they agreed to eliminate the competition of those that were not in the cartel arrangement, and that included Westinghouse.

"They arrived at an elaborate procedure to conceal their activities, and they set up an extremely elaborate enforcement machinery, including a secretariat which kept elaborate minutes of what went on, and furthered it."

Gulf Lost in Court

He said that "there were also little individual conspiracies in each of the producing countries," and said that most of the documents involve meetings in Canada of the Canadian producers. "It's one of the few cases where I've ever seen conspirators sit down and memorialize" their deal, he said.

One aim of the alleged conspiracy was to drive Westinghouse out of the uranium-producing business, Mr. Jentes charged.

Gulf is trying to suppress the documents on grounds of attorney-client privilege and on the Canadian assertion that some contain classified information. The argument was rejected by Judge Hart. He refused to nullify the House committee's subpoena, and it obtained the records from Westinghouse. That firm got them in another court action related to its multimillion-dollar suit against Gulf and other alleged members of the cartel.

Two Accused Of Stealing Computer Time

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP).—A federal grand jury has accused two men of stealing $140,000 worth of a corporation's computer time to make new musical arrangements from sheet music for their own profit.

U.S. Attorney David Marston said that the indictments of David Kelly, 41, and Matthew Palmer jr., 44, are the first prompted by a new FBI unit here whose agents have been trained to investigate illegal computer use.

The men are charged with mail fraud, because no federal statute covers the theft of computer time, Mr. Marston said. The charge stems from the allegation that the men advertised services provided by the alleged theft.

Both are employees of the Sperry Univac Corp., a major computer manufacturer in nearby Blue Bell. They allegedly used Sperry machines for the music projects as well as for billing and record-keeping.

2 GOP Leaders Call for Special KCIA Prosecutor

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT). —In a move the White House quickly dismissed as unnecessary, two Republican congressional leaders called on President Carter today to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the Korean Central Intelligence Agency's attempts to influence U.S. officials.

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the Senate minority leader, said that "fairness and equity" demand that the Democratic administration pursue charges of South Korean influence-buying just as Republicans pursued the Watergate investigations that eventually toppled President Richard Nixon. Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., supported Sen. Baker.

The Justice Department has been investigating allegations that South Korea spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash and gifts and entertainment on U.S. officials to insure continued support for President Park Chung Hee's regime. The inquiry has been going on for more than a year.

Two House committees are conducting separate investigations of the charges.

White House press secretary Jody Powell responded immediately and negatively to the GOP demand, saying a special prosecutor was unnecessary because the Justice Department already was pursuing the matter vigorously.

Koreans Quit Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, June 10 (AP). —The three-member diplomatic staff of the North Korean Embassy in Buenos Aires has left the country without advising the Argentine government, Foreign Ministry sources said.

White Males Hold Most Top Jobs

Carter Fails Vow on Hiring Women, Blacks

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP). —Despite President Carter's promises to place women and members of minority groups in high-level government positions, 76 per cent of the top 265 jobs in the new administration are filled by white males.

The administration said it has hired a greater percentage of women and minority-group members than did previous administrations, but a White House aide conceded, "obviously, there hasn't been a huge number of appointments" of women and blacks.

Figures compiled by the White House personnel office show that women hold 14 per cent of the top jobs, including Cabinet, subcabinet and ambassadorial positions. Blacks hold 9 per cent of the jobs and Hispanics 4 per cent. There is one Asian-American—Assistant Secretary of State Patsy Mink. There are no American Indians.

Many Promises

Mr. Carter said during his presidential campaign that he would increase the number of minority-group members and women in top jobs. A year ago, he said he would "make the fullest possible use of the women in America in helping carry out my program for America."

Before a women's group in October, he vowed to insist on hiring that would bring more women into the highest civil service levels. Similar promises were made about minority groups and their roles in the Carter administration.

With most of the top positions filled, Freddie Wechsler of the National Women's Political Caucus said that expectations for the number of women in decision-making roles have not been met by actual appointments.

"The indications prior to the hiring process from Carter when he was a candidate, President-elect and in the early days of his tenure were that he would do somewhat better than he's done," she said.

Ann Kolker, the legislative coordinator of the caucus, said the group was "thrilled with the quality [of the women appointees] but extremely disappointed with the quantity."

2 Women in Cabinet

There are two women in Mr. Carter's Cabinet: Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Patricia Roberts Harris, secretary of housing and urban development. There is one woman, Margaret (Midge) Costanza, among the top presidential assistants.

Mrs. Harris is the only black in the Cabinet. Other high level blacks include ambassador to the UN Andrew Young, Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander, Solicitor-General Wade McCree and Eleanor Holmes Norton, head of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.

The congressional black caucus recently began a review of administration actions and how they affect blacks. Administration progress in hiring blacks will be part of that study.

Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., the caucus chairman, said that the group feels the hiring process has been too slow and "we're not seeing blacks in subcabinet levels. There have been some breakthroughs, but we're not seeing the kind of breakthroughs the President suggested."

U.S. Urging Americas to Boost Rights

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT). —The Carter administration is quietly mounting a drive to improve the machinery for the collective defense of human rights in the Western Hemisphere.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is scheduled to issue a call next week to the 25-nation Organization of American States to expand the resources of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

On her tour of Latin America and the Caribbean, the President's wife, Rosalynn, is furthering the campaign by privately putting the case to seven heads of government for improved cooperation with the commission and for ratification of the American Convention on Human Rights.

President Carter, officials said, deliberately timed a visit to the Pan American Union last week to sign the American Convention in order to coincide with Mrs. Carter's arrival in Costa Rica, where the document was written at an Inter-American Conference in 1969.

Larger Staff

Mr. Vance will make his appeal for enlarging the staff and boosting the $338,000 budget of the Human Rights Commission during three days of "informal conversations" of foreign ministers that will open the annual OAS General Assembly Tuesday.

Officials said yesterday that Mr. Vance would urge each member government to pledge that it would allow the seven-member commission to investigate freely on its territory any allegations of human rights violations that it deemed worthy of probing. He is expected to say that the United States will allow such access and will cooperate fully with any commission investigations.

The administration's unilateral criticisms of human rights violations in other countries has aroused resentment in some Latin American nations and caused five of them—Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Guatemala and El Salvador—to reject military aid from the United States.

U.S., U.S.S.R. Set Talks Next Week On A-Test Bans

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI). —The United States and the Soviet Union, as part of their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, will hold consultations here next week on comprehensive nuclear test bans, the State Department said today.

The talks will begin Monday, and the U.S. delegation will be headed by Paul Warnke, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The Soviet group will be led by I.D. Morokhov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Atomic Energy Commission.

The State Department said that nuclear nonproliferation issues also would be considered during the talks, which were arranged during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's Moscow trip in March.

Session in Geneva

GENEVA, June 10 (Reuters). —Soviet and U.S. negotiators working on technical details of a new SALT agreement met for two hours and 15 minutes here today, conference sources said. Officials did not disclose details of the discussions.

Carter Nominates Envoy

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI). —President Carter announced today the nomination of career diplomat Herman Cohen as ambassador to Senegal and Gambia.

U.S. Couple Detained By Soviet Authorities

MOSCOW, June 10 (UPI).—Soviet authorities briefly detained a U.S. tourist couple accused of attempting to smuggle sensitive documents out of the Soviet Union late last month.

The government daily Izvestia reported today that Moscow Airport customs police detained Gerald Greenburg and his wife, Aileen, on May 29, then expelled them.

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ı Rican President Tells Fugitive Vesco to Leave

ɜE, Costa Rica, June 10 sident Daniel Oduber financier Robert Vesco, from the United States of embezzlement and tical contributions, to ive-year haven here.

days ago I told Mr. he should leave Costa he is going to, go." r said in a broadcast

not think he should iedly. He should put in order, and he is . And he should clar- ation before the courts

o, who lives with his walled, guarded home of San José, was not or comment. An aide e said: "To my knowl- tatement has been is- Vesco."

amian Holdings

is speculation that the financial manipulator to Panama or would he Bahamas, where he gs reportedly worth $50 . Bahamian court in- ed a U.S. request for ition.

o, a native of Detroit ive from U.S. charges $224 million from Over- tors Services, the for- al fund, and of making $200,000 cash contribu- rmer President Richard 972 campaign.

lived in Costa Rica and becomes eligible ship this month. Mr. id Mr. Vesco is leaving use he believes he has reat damage to Costa because I do not want er to permanently sully of Costa Rica abroad."

gitive was welcomed to a by Mr. Oduber's pred- President José Figueres, loaned $2.15 million to financially troubled s.

gueres, who dominated can politics for nearly

AP.

Robert Vesco

30 years, put through a special law in 1974 preventing Mr. Vesco's extradition to the United States. Two U.S. attempts to return him for trial failed. The law was repealed last year.

The financier invested heavily in Costa Rica and was said to wield enormous influence with the government. That alleged influence was a big factor in Mr. Oduber's ouster of Mr. Figueres as leader of the ruling National Liberation party in 1974. But Mr. Oduber was badly embarrassed this year when opponents alleged that Mr. Vesco had contributed heavily to Mr. Oduber's successful election campaign in 1974.

Spokesmen for Mr. Oduber and his party said the money was in form of loans and was repaid as soon as it was learned it came from Mr. Vesco.

N.Y. Senate Votes An Anti-SST Bill

ALBANY, New York, June 10 (UPI).—The State Senate has passed five bills designed to bar landing of the supersonic Concorde plane at New York airports.

The bills, all with companion measures awaiting action in the State Assembly, were ratified with little debate and almost unanimous bipartisan support.

They would set noise standards that the Concorde would be unable to meet, redefine "air contaminants" to include excess noise, provide for compensation for damages to real property caused by aircraft noise or vibration and set up a tri-state compact.

U.S. Says Change In Rules of War Is Step Forward

GENEVA, June 10 (UPI).—The four-year conference on new rules of war conduct, which completed its work with the adoption of two protocols, made a major advance in international humanitarian law, the United States said today.

George Aldrich, the U.S. delegate to the 110-nation conference to update the 1949 Geneva war conventions, said the first protocol, which covers international wars, was an important step toward increasing the protection of civilians during wartime.

He said the United States particularly welcomed the banning of target-area bombing of cities, indiscriminate attacks and the starvation of civilians as a means of warfare.

Mr. Aldrich expressed doubt about the effectiveness of the second protocol, which deals with civil wars. He said that no country fighting a rebellion would ever recognize that it had reached the level of organized hostilities in order for the protocol to be applied.

Two Blasts in the Azores

PONTA DELGADA, Azores June 10 (AP).—Two bombs exploded early today, causing extensive damage but no injuries.

Ontario Returns Conservatives to Rule as Minority

TORONTO, June 10 (Reuters). —Ontario, Canada's wealthiest and most populous province, has returned the minority Progressive Conservative government to power.

The Liberal party edged the left-of-center New Democratic party, which led the opposition in the last Legislature, into third place by only one seat.

The Conservatives gained sweeping victories in the 1971 provincial polling, but had to form a minority government after an election two years ago. The party has been in power for 34 years. Yesterday, it increased its seats by 6 for a total of 58 in the 125-seat Legislature, 5 short of a majority.

Premier William Davis, who was re-elected, repeatedly told voters during the campaign that only a strong Conservative economy in Ontario would give the province enough influence in a debate on Canadian unity.

ell, Haldeman ssigned Prisons

INGTON, June 10 (AP). Attorney General John will serve his prison for the Watergate cover- minimum security camp ma, the Federal Bureau s said.

Haldeman, formerly the ouse chief of staff under Richard Nixon, will term at the federal pris- near Lompoc, Calif., a spokesman said. Mitchell deman were sentenced to 2 to 8-year terms to start 22.

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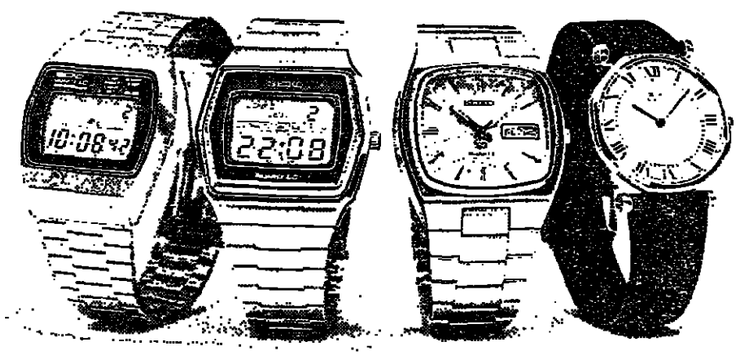
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, June 11-12, 1977 *

The Brezhnev Constitution

We have read the new Soviet Constitution, from Article 1—"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of the whole people, expressing the will and interests of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia, of all the nations and nationalities in the country"—to Article 173—"Amendement . . . shall be by decision of the Supreme Soviet . . . by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of deputies of each of its chambers."

But we are more puzzled than when we began. Why all the fuss? Why struggle for a decade and a half, from Khrushchev to Brezhnev, for this collection of platitudes, loopholes, and hypocrisies? (The Soviet Republics, please note, have retained the right to secede.)

From Brezhnev's point of view, it is no doubt pleasant to envision a time when people will speak of the "Brezhnev Constitution." The former Constitution, it is belatedly acknowledged, suffered crude and massive violation even as it was being promoted in the 1930s. Constitutions are not changed as easily as portraits on the wall, but the reasons for change can be related.

There were also some reasons of state. The Soviet Constitution will be offered at innumerable international gatherings as proof that all imaginable human rights are guaranteed to all Soviet citizens. Article 50 promises "guaranteed freedom of speech, press, assembly, meetings, street processions, and demonstrations." Article 54 promises "guaranteed inviolability of the person," and Article 56 asserts that "the privacy of citizens, of correspondence, telephone conversations, and telegraphic messages shall be protected by law." These guarantees are shrewdly hedged, of course, against Soviet citizens who might dare to take them seriously. Article 39 warns soberly that "exercise by citizens of rights and freedoms must not injure the interests of society and the state," the definition of which is assigned in Article 6 to the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

So there is no reason to expect the new Constitution to alter the relationship of Soviet citizens to their state. They will enjoy freedoms only as privileges and only as Brezhnev and his successors extend them. Brezhnev is not Stalin; but no constitution can turn him into a democrat.

What, then, is the point? We tend to forget that the Soviet rulers, as practical statesmen and politicians, are acutely aware of their lack of legitimacy in relations with their people and therefore with others. Marx and Engels, who framed the doctrines that justify Communist party rule, were foreigners who did most of their theorizing more than a century ago; Lenin has been dead for more than 50 years, and, in any case, the brutal Stalin broke the links to the ideals of the Russian revolution.

Today the Soviet Communist party is in fact supreme master of the second richest and mightiest nation ever. Yet Marx and Lenin could think of the state only as an instrument of oppression, which would be needed by the working class only so long as it had to oppress capitalist exploiters. Ultimately, they imagined, the state would wither away. But the Soviet state cannot, and will not, wither away. It must be justified in law if it intends to govern by law. Ergo, yet another try at a "constitution". It is an instrument created by and for the ruling class to define and to rationalize its powers and privileges. If ever the political rights that the Constitution pretends to offer could really be exercised by the Soviet people, the rulers would surely begin rewriting it yet again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tito and the Eurocommunists

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE—What is now called Eurocommunism can in a sense be said to have started here 29 years ago when Tito faced down Stalin's attempts to stamp out his national heresy. But there are many differences between Eurocommunism and Titoism, both in theory and practice. It is indeed questionable whether either exists as a definable ideology.

President Tito himself says that once Trotsky's formula of "permanent revolution" had been defeated in the Soviet Union—incidentally by Stalin—"different roads to Socialism" opened up in different lands. He has told me on numerous occasions that what the world calls Titoism is simply one of those separate "roads," related to Yugoslavia's past history and present needs.

But once his audacity had humiliated Moscow, the concept of a variety of national Communisms spread. In China—and also Albania—it retained Stalin in the Marxist Valhalla. In Romania it sought relative independence in foreign policy while keeping an internal centralization similar to Russia's.

But, apart from dropping Soviet leadership and Soviet heroes, there are many differences between the Eurocommunist parties of Italy, France and Spain and other independent movements—like Yugoslavia's and China's; and there are also differences among themselves.

Thus, French Marxists sometimes argue that today's Italian Communism derives from the urge to remove clericalism from Italy's politics. It took the traditional-minded French Marxists longer than their Italian and Spanish colleagues to make a real ideological break with Moscow.

The French party had deluded itself that Russian methods could be applied to French circumstances. What helped change their minds was a combination of Communist successes in Italy and the revival of Popular Front tactics in France by clever Socialist leaders. The Spanish branch of the so-called Eurocommunist club is in some respects the most novel and modern of all, but yet untested.

These movements, still regarded by Moscow as heretical in varying degree, are connected with Titoism only in the historic sense. Tito, a tough visionary not afraid to fight, proved that a small land could break away from the domination of Europe's greatest military power. He showed other Marxist parties that it was possible for them to develop free from Soviet control. But Titoism played no significant role in their ideological maturation.

Now 85 but remarkably active, Tito has never committed himself ideologically or politically to any camp since his original victory over Stalin. He still considers himself nonaligned although the two chiefs with whom he originally set up this movement—Nehru and Nasser—have long since died.

Nevertheless, Tito himself is skillfully playing the game he more or less invented. The old Yugoslav President is going to Moscow and Peking this summer (his first-ever visit to China) and sending his No. 2, Edvard Kardelj, to see Jimmy Carter in Washington.

This is political nonalignment, but he is also nonaligned in Marxism's internal ideology. He clearly sympathizes with many of the democratizing doctrines of so-called Eurocommunist movements and he clearly disapproves of Soviet sclerotic rigidity and uncertain Chinese dogmas.

Yet his own system, at one time wildly experimental, is also showing signs of age and acceptance of habit in preference to untested novelty. Thus, although nonalignment in state affairs of the international community has proven a positive asset abroad, philosophical nonalignment has become negative at home.

Chris Matthews From Rome:

In Italy, being a journalist sets you aside from lesser mortals.

ROME.—None of the terroristic enterprises perpetrated by Italy's urban guerrillas in the last few years have got quite such massive press coverage as the latest exploit of the Red Brigades. Understandably so, as this consisted in shooting three leading journalists in the legs.

Cause for indignation, certainly. But perhaps less so for amazement. After all if, like the Red Brigades, you're going to wage all-out war on the democratic system, that makes the press fair game too. Specially in a country where as a class the Fourth Estate enjoys privileges far wider than anywhere in Western Europe.

In Italy, being a journalist sets you aside from lesser mortals. The right way to address even a cub reporter is, respectfully, as "dottore," on the assumption that to be on the beat at the local morgue you must hold a master of arts degree at the very least.

Within a few months of arrival in Italy I had, for no better reason than my then boss was passing through town, been made a Knight of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic (boss became a Knight Commander, Grand Cross). And while this ranked pretty far down the honors list, it still made it clear that this was a country where they held newsmen, both native and foreign, in considerably higher esteem than, say, Britain. It was a British civil servant who once responded to my inquiries with a devastating question of his own:

"Do you really make a habit of hanging around doorways, buttonholing people?"

Reuters's fearsome, autocratic Harold King—who once almo fired me over a delay in rushir four rum babas to his Par home on New Year's day—d fines journalists as "paupers wh lunch like millionaires." Ar while it would be unfair to ti Italians to say that they ber their expense accounts any fu ther than do their Germa French or British colleagues, number of them give a fa impression of being millionair at dinner and breakfast tim and in between times too.

By European standards, salaries are high, and get paid months a year. Large pay chec for newsmen were started b Mussolini some 40 years ag when he decided that the sim plest way to deal with the pre was to buy it. Milan's Il Gio nale, whose editor, Indro Mo tanelli, is recovering from bullet wounds in the legs (th Brigades' other victims were Vi torio Bruno, deputy editor Genoa's Il Secolo, and Emil Rossi, head of the First Chan nel television news), was hirir newsmen four years ago at wh then amounted to $3,000 a mont One left-wing commentator us to keep a *garçonnière* at Rome Grand Hotel. And when clo to deadline, the editorial tea of one Roman weekly had cham pagne lunches sent up by famous restaurant. On at lea one occasion, it is said, a su charge was paid for the use silver tableware. The publicatio in question has, perhaps not su prisingly, now closed down.

Clearly, for a journalist maintain that it is reprehensibl for journalists to wallow abou in money would be pure hypoc risy. Just as it would be mis leading to give the impression that all or even most Italia journalists sup off silver or quaf champagne as their British coun terparts do tea.

Nevertheless, the Italian news man belongs to an elite categor many of whose members hav come to regard certain privilege as a normal part of life. Lik getting a 30-per-cent reductio on national flights. Like havin access to low-interest loans an mortgage facilities as well as un rivaled medical benefits. Like be ing able to retire at 55 with golden pension. And like bein so expensive in terms of unio hassle and severance as to b virtually unfireable by any editor

When the Andreotti govern ment announced some month ago that it was doing away wit a discount system so extensiv that almost no Italian paid th full price for a rail ticket. looked for a moment as thoug the press would have to sta paying up too. But today railway ride continues to co Italian journalists just 30 pe cent of the normal tariff. Th government decided not to ru the risk of upsetting them. Afte all, the sum involved represente only a drop in the ocean of th tens of millions of dollars whic the state annually spends o propping up the press industr

Rich journalists are obvious no more or less easily corruptibl than poor journalists. And ra discounts, just as obviously, don' make Italian newsmen into th counterrevolutionary lackeys o the bourgeois establishment tha the Red Brigades accuse them o being. On the contrary, for a industry ultimately dependent o state support for its survival, th Italian press shows a laudabl capacity for biting the hand tha feeds it.

Arrogance

But privilege does breed th kind of arrogance frequently o display at press conferences where successive questioners each spen a quarter of an hour expoundin their own views on the state o the universe before condescend ing to enquire how far thes find agreement. Privilege in th form of virtual immunity t libel laws creates the sort of con ditions where anyone, and mos recently rebel Archbishop Marce Lefebvre, can happily be mis quoted with impunity. Privileg is not good for the press, and th amazing thing is that ther should be so many good Italia journalists around. But it can b no accident that Watergate re porters Woodward and Bernstein were both junior members of th Washington Post staff.

So when the glorious revolu tion comes and they start string ing me and my colleagues from the lampposts, it might be regrettable, it will certainly b unfair, but, personally, it wil come as no surprise.

Carter and the Communists

By James Reston

ROME.—U.S. officials are watching the rise of Communist influence in Western Europe with the utmost care, but under Jimmy Carter they are not following the Kissinger line of issuing public warnings about it.

In May of 1976, just before the last Italian elections, Secretary Kissinger issued an emphatic public warning: "The dominance of Communist parties in the West," he said, "is unacceptable. Even the impact of an Italian Communist party that seemed to be governing effectively would be devastating—on France and on NATO, too."

There is no reason for believing that the Carter administration is any less concerned about the Communist bid to sweet-talk its way to power than Kissinger, but its tactics are different. It is following very carefully the attitude defined by President Carter in his interview with West European reporters just before the *summit meeting in London last* month.

"I think," Carter said, "the first premise on which we function is that the European citizens are perfectly capable of making their own decisions about political matters through the free election process. . .

"Secondly, we prefer that the governments involved continue to be democratic and that no totalitarian elements become either influential or dominant. And I would hope that the democratic parties would prevail during the coming years in the struggle for political authority. . .

"To summarize: We certainly prefer that the democratic parties prevail in the future. And we can encourage that process, not by interfering in electoral procedures within countries themselves, but by making the system work ourselves. . ."

More Acceptable Theme

This seems to be a more acceptable theme both here in Rome and in France, where President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing faces a challenge from a powerful Socialist-Communist coalition in next year's national elections. There have been no charges of "interferences" by Carter as there were after Kissinger's warning of last year, and even Communist spokesmen in Rome this week had no complaints. "We never expected any benediction from Washington," they said. Carter's campaign for human rights has clearly been an important factor in the political contention between the Communist and democratic parties of the West. By emphasizing human rights, the President may have infuriated Moscow but the Communist spokesmen here are careful not to get on the Moscow side of this controversy.

They need the support of non-Communist elements in order to increase their influence with the electorate and accordingly proclaim their support for human rights and individual freedom. This may merely be political opportunism, but for the moment they are playing down their ties to Moscow and proclaiming their willingness to work within the democratic system and to *cooperate with the Western allies* in NATO.

For example, Sergio Segre, the head of the foreign section of the Partito Comunista Italiano, said in an interview here this week that despite all the economic problems in the West, nobody in the West believed any longer in "the Soviet model" as an answer to the West's problems.

Observers here note, however, that Communist officials elsewhere in Italy still proclaim their allegiance to Soviet imperialistic designs, and you can read the Communist party newspaper, L'Unita, for weeks without ever finding a word of criticism of Moscow's policies or a word of praise for Carter's campaign for human rights.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials here and elsewhere in Western Europe emphasize that Carter's human rights campaign is not a departure from but a return to an American tradition. For example, the new American ambassador here, Richard Gardner, has been quoting past American presidents to make the point.

President Woodrow Wilson: "The things we have always carried nearest to our hearts are democracy, the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, the rights and liberties of small nations, a universal domination of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety and make the world itself at last free."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt: "In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms: freedom of speech and expression . . . freedom of every person to worship in his own way . . . freedom from want . . . freedom from fear. . ."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower: "We shall always hold that there can be no true peace which involves acceptance of a status quo in which we find injustice to many nations, repression of human beings on a gigantic scale. . ."

President John F. Kennedy: "Is not peace, in the last analysis, basically a matter of human rights?"

This indirect approach to the Communist parties of Western Europe has had an influence unsuspected when the accord was signed by the major powers of the Warsaw and NATO pacts at Helsinki two years ago. Attention then was centered on the issue of borders, but it is human rights that will dominate the Helsinki review conference at Belgrade next week.

Finally, the more Moscow opposes the human rights campaign, the more tension there is between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the greater the split between Moscow and the Communist parties of the West.

Carter does not need to proclaim that Communist governments or coalitions in the West are "unacceptable." By emphasizing the positive aspects of human rights, he has made the Moscow line "unacceptable" even to the leaders of the Western European Communist parties, and forced them to change their arguments if not their minds.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

The Spanish Economy

In his article on the sorry state of the Spanish economy (IHT, May 20), Stanley Meisler starts by correctly attributing considerable responsibility to the huge wage increases granted "to appease labor" by the Franco as well as the Suarez governments. (He forgets to mention the huge social security benefits, the other prime cause of inflation.) Yet he goes on to question the possibility of inaugurating the indispensable "program of austerity," since it would "have to be absorbed by labor" and it is doubtful whether the government can offer it "anything in exchange for the hardships," except perhaps if labor felt that "the middle and upper classes would have to accept hardships too."

Mr. Meisler is another victim of the fashionable "leftist" bias: Labor should receive compensation for correcting its abuses which are forcing the country into bankruptcy, while the middle and upper classes (which are only guilty of having achieved what the lower ones seek), should bear additional hardships on the top of the loss of half the value of their stocks and bonds within the last year, for which labor is largely responsible. At the same time, the "bloated capitalists" are urged to invest more in new enterprises!

F. C. NANO.

Mallorca, Spain.

Simenon's Women

Your correspondents on the subject of Simenon's women all miss the point. Since the discussion started there has been an increase to 12,000 women.

PAUL HARRY WAAGE.

Ulsteinvik, Norway.

Rossellini

On the first page of your issue (IHT, June 4-5) appeared an article about the Italian film director Roberto Rossellini.

This article, apparently following the saying "life starts at forty," bypasses shyly the first 39 years of his life.

As a matter of fact he was film director in Fascist Italy and a rather successful one. His friendship with Mussolini's son Vittorio was by no means damaging to his career. His film "Man of the Cross" (Italian war expedition in the Soviet Union) was one of the last in this period.

Thereafter Mr. Rossellini's political orientation changed radically and he made "Rome Open City," which brought him world fame.

BORYS LOTOCKI
DE VELIGOST.

Muralto, Switzerland.

Bare-Fisted

Bare-breasted movie actresses? Bernard Kirsch (IHT, May 19) is a great sports writer, but he's slightly passé re Cannes. This festival is now exemplified by bare-fisted businessmen.

AL HIX.

Cannes.

International Opinion

Democratic Chicken

Quickening pulses throughout the Iberian Peninsula suggest that something surprising is in the air. Spain's elections next week are virtually without precedent—the first for more than four decades and everything still to play for. An important percentage of the electorate is still reluctant to reveal its voting intentions and almost any result is possible. But the immense turnout at meetings of the Socialist and Communist parties indicates that few people are now afraid of wearing their hearts on their sleeve.

It is a measure of the achievement of the King and his Prime Minister, Adolfo Suarez, that this should be so. A very healthy democratic chicken has already been hatched from the Francoist shell, and although much of the Francoist legacy remains to be dismantled, democracy in Spain today looks considerably more alive and vigorous than it does in some other countries that it would be invidious to mention.

—From the Guardian (London).

New Soviet Constitution

For 14 years a special commission, under the presidency of Khrushchev and later of Brezhnev, worked on the new Soviet Constitution. The mountain brought forth a mouse. The new document embodies practically no changes of significance by comparison with the "Stalin" Constitution presently in force. Existing political and administrative structures remain unaffected and the innovations consist mainly of inflated declamatory passages and a few formal legal modifications. The new Constitution is so similar to the old one that it is legitimate to question whether there was any point in producing it at all, other than to provide Brezhnev with a "political testament."

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Arms and Morality

President Carter's inhibition about selling 250 advanced fighter aircraft to Persia is an example of an enormously important policy assessment being sickled all o'er with the pale cast of liberal-democratic thought. Of course, his general principle of trying to apply the strictest possible standards of morality to the arms trade is commendable. The problem of reconciling this objective with the practical realities of an imperfect and dangerous world is one with which all democratic governments have long been and still are wrestling.

Since the West can no longer defend the Middle East countries on whose oil it so totally depends, America should not discourage them from doing their utmost to defend themselves against the growing Russian threat . . . If America is to offend friendly, but democratically-less-than-perfect countries—i.e., the vast majority—around the world, many would turn to Russia for arms and become totally undemocratic—and also unfriendly.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Commonwealth Challenge

Michael Manley, the Jamaican leader, joins those like Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia who have publicly condemned the horrors being perpetrated by Amin in Uganda.

If the Commonwealth is to have any kind of moral backbone, then its leaders . . . must precisely and categorically as a body denounce the Ugandan butcher for what he is . . . Amin defiles the Commonwealth. And the Commonwealth must say so.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Endangered Species

The job of a foreign correspondent is one often synonymously associated with globe-girdling voyages of discovery, unlimited expense accounts, partying and interviewing the famous. And yet in reality, it is a different sort of job altogether. Gerald Long, managing director of the British international news agency Reuters, said in Oslo recently that foreign correspondents now lived more dangerously and under more threat of harassment than at any time since the Second World War . . . To back up his statement, he presented a catalogue of 81 examples of harassment and ill-treatment of foreign correspondents over a 14-month period up to last April. Of these, 15 took place in the Soviet Union, a country not known for its favorable treatment of foreign newsmen.

Indications are that the foreign correspondent of the 20th century is very much an endangered species.

—From the Kenyan Daily Nation (Nairobi).

Rights in the Communist Bloc

One of the most important things the [Helsinki] follow-up conference in Belgrade can achieve will be to highlight the differences in democratic legitimacy between the various participants, by taking note of what has been attained so far and what still remains to be done. Success in this direction will come less from the conference itself than from the voices raised alongside it by the public at large. Affirmation of the principles of détente, so earnestly desired by the Communist states, should only be accepted subject to reservation of the other points agreed at Helsinki. Otherwise, the hopes and expectations of the protagonists of basic human freedoms in Eastern Europe will be sadly disappointed.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 11, 1902

PARIS—The Societe Protectrice des Animaux has issued the following notice to cabmen and drivers: "The Société Protectrice des Animaux, 84 rue de Grenelle, will distribute sunbonets for horses to all cabmen and drivers who will come and fetch them at the offices any day except Sunday, from noon till four o'clock." The campaign was started last year and was so successful it was decided to continue it.

Fifty Years Ago

June 11, 1927

BOSTON—The present population of the world is estimated at 1,906,000,000 in a report issued by the World Peace Foundation on the basis of figures prepared by the secretariat of the League of Nations. The report states that of the total population, approximately 1,580,000,000 occupy territory "within the orbit of the League, or 83 per cent of the present population of the world.

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هكذا من الأصل

Critics of Hanoi

ietnamese Exiles Steered Toward Silence

By Henry Kamm

KYO (NYT).—"When I left ountry, I had a different f what I would do in the e world," Nguyen Cong said dejectedly. "I have nuch sadness. I must not yself be discouraged, al- n I feel that my hands and re tied and I can't do or uch."

Hoan, a Vietnamese politi- and two other members of used to be the pro-peace opposition in the Saigon parliament under the Nguyen Van Thieu government, escaped by fishing boat and found temporary shelter two months ago in Japan.

He is sadder, as are his friends, over the spiritual aspect of the exile than its material hardships or the uncertainties of their futures. They escaped from Vietnam to tell the world of its fate and found themselves prevented from giving their testimony—or the world unwilling to listen.

When Mr. Hoan and his colleagues invited the press to their place of shelter in a town about 100 miles from Tokyo—the Vietnamese refugees in Japan are scattered in small towns—they were warned by the police and the office of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees that such activity ran counter to what the Japanese government wants.

The police even said that such a news conference might sufficiently anger the government in Hanoi to ask for their return. The conference took place, and no action was taken.

But the men, who left their wives and young children in Vietnam, expected more freedom and a greater interest. To them, the anguish of exile is to live in Awa Kominato, a two-hour train ride from Tokyo, cut off from contact with those to whom they wish to talk and waiting for an embassy, mainly that of the United States or France, to issue a visa.

"When I first came here, I went to see some other refugees arrive," said Mr. Hoan. "There was a very old lady. I asked her why she had come. She fell to her knees and cried and said, 'I pray, do something, speak to the governments, tell them to help us, tell them to help Vietnam.'

"It is similar for me. I want people outside to hear my people. But people are indifferent, not only the Japanese but even the Vietnamese who have been here for a longer time."

For two weeks after their arrival, Mr. Hoan said, "they were urged not to speak about Vietnam because their stay in Japan would be brief and they would get a chance to talk in the United States. But it soon became apparent that there would be no quick trip anywhere."

Disappointed in U.S.

"So we took the risk even if we were to be sent back," said the 34-year-old Mr. Hoan, whom the Hanoi regime considered "progressive" enough to elect to parliament. "That is what we came out for. For that I left my wife and children.

"I am disappointed," Mr. Hoan said, speaking of the United States. "I thought the Americans, who were so interested in my country for so long, would have received me more readily."

Mr. Hoan has had two contacts with the U.S. Embassy. When he first expressed the wish to emigrate, he was told to be patient. Then, the second time, he was interviewed over lunch by two U.S. officials and was told that they wanted to see him the next day. "But I never heard from them again," he said dejectedly.

portant U.S. Air, Navy Help Stay in Korea After Pullout

SHINGTON, June 10 (UPI). United States will main- significant air and naval in and around South Korea U.S. ground troops are awn in the next five years, Secretary of State Philip said today.

r meeting with President at the White House, Mr. and Gen. George Brown, an of the Joint Chiefs of told Congress that the States intends to stand by ntual defense treaty with Korea.

fying before the House ational Relations Com- Mr. Habib said that a consideration before the withdrawal of 6,000 ground was "to keep a significant resence in Korea, consistfinly of air and key support fter the ground force withis completed."

Naval Units Remain

itionally, our naval units nain in the area," he said. lieve these forces, coupled he major U.S. forces reg in the western Pacific, a clear, visible U.S. nt to any possible North miscalculation."

Carter wants to withdraw all 40,000 U.S. ground troops in the next five years. The plan has sparked considerable controversy in Congress.

Mr. Habib told the committee that South Korean President Park Chung Hee prefers that U.S. troops remain, but he is willing to accept the withdrawal decision if assured of continued help in making the South Korean forces more prepared.

Earlier, Mr. Carter summoned Mr. Habib, Gen. Brown and other top military advisers to the White House and told them that Defense Secretary Harold Brown would go to Seoul next month to discuss with Mr. Park "actions and programs" necessary to maintain a military balance in the Pacific.

Mr. Carter said that he had read the report of Gen. Brown and Mr. Habib on the views of Mr. Park and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda regarding withdrawal plans.

Gen. Brown and Mr. Habib conferred with South Korean and Japanese officials last month on the withdrawal.

Gen. Brown disassociated military leaders from the claim of Maj. Gen. John Singlaub that withdrawing ground troops "will lead to war." Gen. Singlaub was removed as the third-ranking U.S. military officer in South Korea for his remarks.

Singlaub's Statement

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff do not share Gen. Singlaub's statement that a withdrawal in the manner proposed by the President will lead to war," Gen. Brown told the House panel.

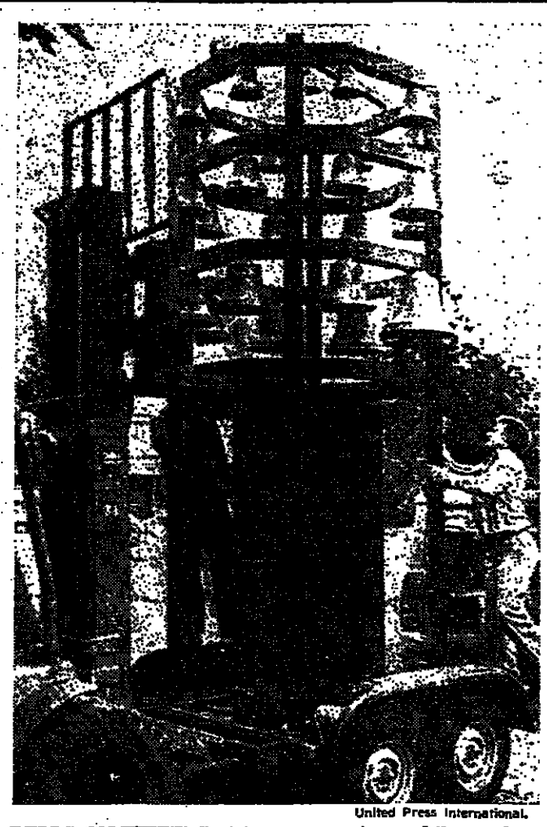
He said that he believed the withdrawal can be handled without endangering peace and stability in the region and "so that the United States will remain a Pacific power."

He said that, while some risk is involved, it is "an acceptable degree." But Gen. Brown added that, while a rational decision by North Korea will not lead to war, "We cannot account for irrational acts on the part of the other side."

chelles Plans Form Militia

ORIA, Seychelles, June euters).—The new Sey- government today called lunteers to register for g as part of an unpaid to guard against a coun- p after last Sunday's over- of President James Man-

announcement over the lles radio said that the was being formed because vernment—headed by forrime Minister Albert René learned that Mr. Mancham lanning to recruit merceto restore himself to power. ondon. Mr. Mancham has trying to put together a nary force.



United Press International.

BELLS ON WHEELS—Workers erect a mobile carillon on a West Berlin playground for the 17th German Evangelical Congress, ending Sunday. Carillon chimes a chorale every half hour during the congress.

Ecevit Reported Ready to Form Minority Regime

ANKARA, June 10 (Reuters).—Social Democratic leader Bulent Ecevit will try to form a one-party minority government despite his party's failure to win a majority in the Turkish elections last weekend, party officials said today.

Mr. Ecevit evidently feels his effort—which would require the cooperation of individual deputies from other parties—will be strengthened by the widespread feeling here that firm answers are overdue to Turkey's pressing problems.

The outgoing right-of-center coalition was unable to come up with such answers, partly because of divisions among its members.

At least two of Turkey's senior business leaders are among those who, since the elections, have urged Mr. Ecevit's party to form a government quickly and tackle the nation's problems. Mr. Ecevit has not ruled out the possibility of trying a coalition with the strongly Islamic National Salvation party.

W. Va. Voters, Electees Show Recalcitrance

LITTLETON, W. Va., June 10 (AP).—They held an election here on Tuesday, and nobody came.

Mayor David Roberts, the five members of the council and the town recorder wanted to quit and let the March 30 filing deadline go by without filing for re-election. Nobody else wanted to run, either.

The officials came up with a solution: make it a write-in contest. But when the winners were announced, nobody wanted to serve.

In the write-in voting, 41 persons voted in this town of 333 in northern West Virginia. Mayor Roberts was persuaded to accept re-election to his $15-a-month job.

Rhodesia Tells Of Another Raid In Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 10 (UPI).—Rhodesian commandos earlier this week overran a black nationalist guerrilla camp in Mozambique in what military authorities described today as a follow-up to Rhodesia's controversial invasion of Mozambique last week.

In Rhodesia, a communiqué said, guerrillas with explosives caused "minor damage" to railroad track Wednesday night in the southwestern city of Bulawayo. It was the second guerrilla assault on rail lines this week.

The communiqué said that Rhodesian troops "earlier this week" penetrated Mozambique and raided a camp run by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Land mines, rockets and rocket launchers, mortar bombs and approximately 90,000 rounds of ammunition were captured, the communiqué said.

Storms Hurt Crops, Property in France

PARIS, June 10 (Reuters).—Storms yesterday caused heavy damage to crops and property, with flooding up to five feet deep, in the Basque region of southern France. In other areas of the country, trees were uprooted and cars wrecked by falling masonry in gales and heavy rain last night.

In the north, a spokesman at the weather bureau in Lille said that a monthly average of 2.39 inches of rain had been recorded since the beginning of the year, compared with a monthly average of 1.81 inches for the same five-month period between 1946 and 1975.

Cosmos-916 Launched

MOSCOW, June 10 (UPI).—Cosmos-916 was launched today.

Ethiopia Frees 708; Guerrillas Claim Advances

NAIROBI, June 10 (UPI).—Ethiopia today released 708 persons arrested earlier in a drive to crush insurrections and secessionist movements.

Somalia radio, meanwhile, broadcast claims by Ethiopian rebels that anti-government forces were winning battles throughout Ethiopia.

Ethiopia radio said the government had released the prisoners under an amnesty, "in the belief they will correct their attitude toward the revolution."

Since the start of the year, the military, supported by local militia units, has been attacking "counter-revolutionaries" in an attempt to crush an increasing number of local insurrections.

The guerrillas claimed that fierce fighting was taking place in several provinces and said they were in control of large tracts of the Ethiopian countryside, including main roads.

Soviet Guards Arrest 2 Swedes at Border

MOSCOW, June 10 (AP).—Two Swedes have been arrested by Soviet border guards at the Polish border and charged with attempting to smuggle anti-Soviet writings out of the Soviet Union, a Swedish Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the two Swedish men, an engineer and an interpreter, were seized Sunday at the border city of Brest while trying to leave by automobile. In Stockholm, the Swedish Foreign Ministry identified the two as Bengt Gunnar Sareld and Nils Erik Engstroem.

News Analysis

Young's Line in Africa Recalls Kissinger's

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, June 10 (NYT).—Andrew Young's recent African trip came exactly a year after a visit there by Henry Kissinger, and while the differences between the missions delineated the contours of emerging U.S. policies for Africa, there were also surprising similarities.

For while both the Ford secretary of state and the Carter chief delegate to the United Nations spoke of new U.S. involvement in Africa after years of neglect, neither was able to put forth a clear plan of interventionist policies. After both visits, the extent of U.S. interest in the continent, beyond moral responsibility, remained vague.

Finally, the pressures that the United States could impose on South Africa, increasingly identified as the villain in the piece, were left unspecified after both visits, leading some African diplomats wondering if there were any.

There were striking contrasts in style. Mr. Young is garrulous and candid. He is ingenuous, some think him naive. He places his faith in what he calls "people-to-people contact." Mr. Kissinger, a student of diplomacy, was cautious and guarded, weighing every word.

Style Contrasts

Mr. Young saw anyone who wanted to see him. Mr. Kissinger was careful about that. The Kissinger plane, with its large retinue of aides, was a beehive of highly organized, rigidly hierarchical activity. The atmosphere on Mr. Young's plane was relaxed and casual, with staff aides taking turns helping the stewards serve meals and wash dishes.

Yet both men set out with essentially the same objectives: to gain credibility along with U.S. power to help find the least violent solutions to the problem of white domination of southern Africa.

In each of the six countries he visited, Mr. Kissinger apologized for the earlier low priority he had assigned to Africa on his list of global concerns. But he insisted this had changed and he asked African leaders to give the United States time to prove its newly professed commitments.

"I have come here," Mr. Kissinger said last year, "to make clear that the United States associates itself with the two great aspirations of Africa—the aspirations to human dignity and racial equality and the aspiration to economic progress."

On his trip, Mr. Young made like statements and issued like pleas for time. He, too, talked of a new beginning and condemned the years of neglect. "For 10 years the United States did almost nothing in regard to Africa and when it did do something it was wrong," he said. He denounced U.S. shipments of NATO arms to Portugal, saying the arms were used "to oppress the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau."

Both stressed economic assistance for new nations. Mr. Young talked of "a Marshall Plan" commitment by the industrialized states of the West to accelerate the development of African countries, particularly those whose economies have been burdened by the war in Rhodesia that has resulted in costly border closures. Mr. Kissinger put forth a vague plan for economic assistance to those countries bordering on Rhodesia that were enduring the brunt of the war effort.

Both rebuffed categorically entreaties of more radical Africans for direct military assistance and support for the various liberation factions battling against white-dominated regimes. Both acknowledged the right of people to take up arms in struggles for their freedom, drawing similar parallels with the American Revolution.

But Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Young also realized that Congress would never approve such assistance and they both held out the hope that a negotiated settlement, brought about in part through pressures brought by the United States, could lead to acceptable results with a minimum of bloodshed.

Kissinger Hopes

Mr. Kissinger based his hopes on arranging exchanges between South Africa and black Africa. Essentially, his premise was that in exchange for obtaining heightened legitimacy in the eyes of black Africa, South Africa could be induced to make concessions on South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia, for which South Africa represents an economic lifeline.

As Mr. Kissinger saw things, South Africa could buy time to make internal changes by what became known as "turning off Rhodesia's water,"—its sources and transportation routes. Black African leaders might then limit or suspend their strident attacks on South Africa.

Everywhere he went, Mr. Kissinger carefully distinguished between South Africa, which he held to be a legal if repressive regime, and both Rhodesia and South-West Africa, which, in terms of international law and opinion, are illegally administered territories.

For a while the Kissinger approach looked promising. Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa did in fact reduce if not shut off Rhodesia's water. Salisbury did respond by accepting the principle of majority rule and agreed to attend the Geneva conference with liberation groups on the basis of a Kissinger timetable for the transfer of power.

Then the entire plan collapsed under the weight of political realities in South Africa, in Rhodesia, in the black African states bordering Rhodesia and in the divided Rhodesia an black nationalist movement.

Mr. Young has shed the notion of linkage that was the key element of Mr. Kissinger's approach. He never made the juridical distinctions between the three problem areas of southern Africa, but insisted that the United States found them all unacceptable.

Rather than emphasize inducements to South Africa in exchange for its cooperation he held out the promise of threats, never spelled out specifically but reportedly ranging from the withdrawal of the United States military attaché to clamping a lid on foreign loans and investment.

Mr. Kissinger made it clear that what had spurred his initiative in Africa was the Angolan civil war with its Cuban and Soviet involvement.

Mr. Young, for his part, minimized the fear of Soviet interventions as a stimulus to U.S. policies.

Mr. Young's position is essentially that through the exercise of its economic clout and the discharge of its moral responsibility the United States will be able to sway many African states from strident, Marxist-tinged, confrontational rhetoric to a pragmatic course of moderation paved with economic development.

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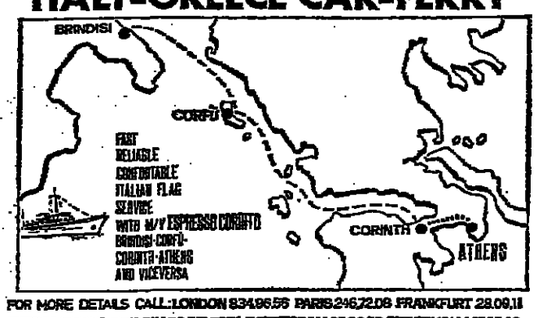

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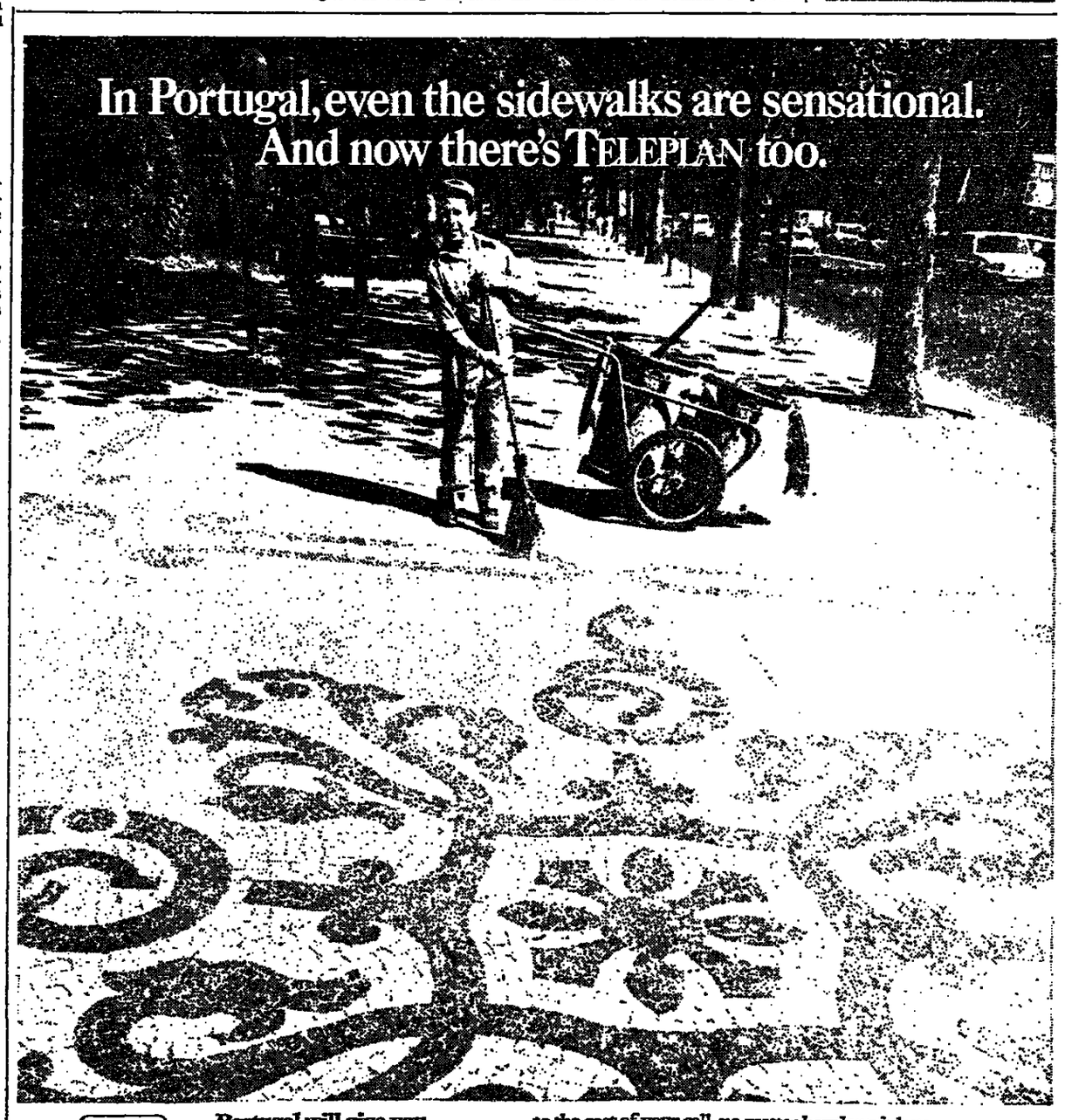

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THEATER IN LONDON

A Talented Writer on an Epic Subject

By John Walker

LONDON, June 10 (IHT).—Robert Bolt's new play "State of Revolution" at the National Theater attempts the daunting task of dramatizing the events of the Russian Revolution and the life and death of Lenin. Not surprisingly, he fails to fully articulate either the political complexities or the blood-drenched horrors of the time. The wonder of it is that he has written such a shapely play, of great clarity and continuous fascination.

The play opens in Capri, that ironic site for Marxist plotting, at Gorki's villa where the revolutionaries clash as much through temperament as ideology. Lenin is fierce, implacable and intolerant, qualities that drove him to leadership.

From the moment of Lenin's triumphant arrival in Russia through to his eventual victory and the terrible events that followed, the pace of the play grows hectic. Of necessity Bolt compresses history. The long drawn out negotiations with Germany and Austria to end the war are here represented by a short scene in which Trotsky clings to the delusion that the German soldiers will refuse to shoot the Russians since they are both proletariat.

But, although Bolt becomes very selective in the moments of the revolution that he chooses to show us, it is difficult sometimes to see on what basis he makes his selection.

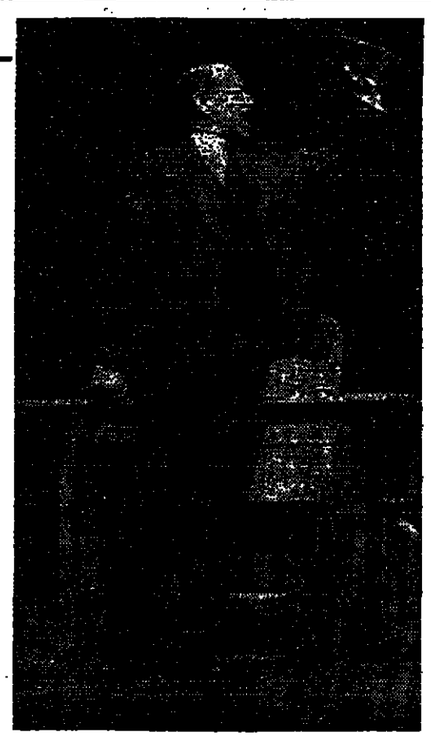
View of History

If "State of Revolution" can be said to have a theme, it is that the Marxist view of history is wrong. Bolt is no believer in the theory that it is big events that produce big men. As a writer, he has been fascinated by the power of the individual to influence events and by the ability of a man of strong conscience to defy the power and authority of the state.

That was the theme of his "A Man for All Seasons." In its different way, it is the theme here. But whereas before he celebrated the loyalty of one man to his beliefs, here he shows expedient men led for what they regard as the best reasons to betray their beliefs.

The crucial scene in the play is the crushing of the Kronstadt rebellion when the Red Army killed that alliance of sailors and peasants who accused Lenin, whom they had helped to power, of betraying the revolution.

Lenin, although he agrees with them, has them wiped out. He believes that only by such harsh methods can he hope to establish his new order. It is after this point that the familiar pattern of purges and terror begins. Stalin, for most of the play treated as an oaf and a bully by his comrades, begins to augment his power and Lenin, ill and dying, cannot stop him.



Michael Bryant as Lenin in Robert Bolt's new play "State of Revolution," on view in London.

If the play can be said to have a hero, it is Trotsky although he is a failed one, missing his opportunity to prevent Stalin's rise and given to making the same blood-curdling rationalizations of the terror as the others. "When we take power, we take responsibility. We know we must do vile things," he says.

The failure of the play lies in Bolt's method of presenting history in personal terms, which achieves clarity at the expense of complexity. The arguments between Lenin, Lunacharsky and Trotsky tend to be on the level of personality rather than politics.

These differences of personality are clearly differentiated in some splendid performances. Michael Byrant's Lenin is a superb study of a dedicated fanatic, deliberately suppressing the gentler side of his character, driving himself on even when crippled and barely able to speak. Stephen Moore is excellent as the humane but weak Lunacharsky. Terence Rigby suggests the dull menace of Stalin and Michael Kitchen the effortless superiority of Trotsky.

Christopher Morahan's direction is brisk and Ralph Koltai's set is massively functional. It is an enterprising play and it is good to see a writer of Bolt's talent taking on such an epic subject, even if the result seems so much smaller than the events themselves.

Joseph Papp, in a Surprise Move, Is Leaving N.Y.'s Lincoln Center

By Carey Winfrey

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT).—Joseph Papp is leaving Lincoln Center. In a surprise move, the impresario announced yesterday that his New York Shakespeare Festival, which has operated both the Vivian Beaumont and the Mitzi E. Newhouse Theaters since 1973, will vacate the showcase complex upon the conclusion of a return engagement of Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard," which begins June 28.

Papp, who said he had been "trapped in an institutional structure both artistically and fiscally," said he would now be free to focus his energies and his assets on developing new plays for his Public Theater—he has plans to create both a cabaret and a 650-seat theater—and in expanded television production.

Amyas Ames, chairman of the board of Lincoln Center Inc., who said he learned of Papp's decision on Monday, said that he was "truly sorry that he and his company are leaving," adding that "it is one more example why there is a national need for an American way of support for the arts."

Papp said that "spiraling inflation" had created a situation at Lincoln Center where even a successful season resulted in a $2-million deficit. Without the nearly $2 million earned by his Broadway production of "A Chorus Line," Papp said, his company would have been in a crisis two years ago.

He called for federal subsidies to save foundering artistic institutions across the country.

THE ART MARKET

Attitudes to a Nation's Heirlooms

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, June 10 (IHT).—As two rival antiques fairs opened Wednesday and yesterday at Grosvenor House, Park Lane (through June 18) and at National Hall, Olympia (through June 16), they offered contrasted images of England's attitude to its artistic heirlooms.

At Grosvenor House, the aristocracy and their retinue of upper-middle-class followers came to gaze with a feeling of guilt and anxiety at the possessions that make the setting of their great houses in London and elsewhere. The shadow of the Mentmore sale cast a gloom over the occasion.

In a speech, Roger Bluett, chairman of the fair committee, spoke of "the recent sad loss of Mentmore," which, he said, "in spite of the gallant efforts made by so many, has brought a spotlight to bear on the somewhat enigmatic land fund set up as a trust fund in memory of those who died in the Second World War." These are strong words in a country where rhetoric is not much in favor. Moreover, the speech was delivered in the presence of Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative party, who, in her opening address, stressed the necessity of preserving the houses and of making sure that not all works of art end up in museums. Thus, a rare plea for more private collections—possibly the only way in which a living interest in the art of the past can truly be ensured—was made publicly.

Another telling sign of this "save England's heritage" mood could be detected in the royal loans themselves. Queen Elizabeth the queen mother, patron of the fair, lent a soup tureen from a large dinner and dessert service of Worcester, decorated by Humphrey Chamberlain and commissioned by King George IV, when prince regent, to be presented to the king of Hannover. The service was eventually dispersed and, as the official press release solemnly advised visitors, "Her Majesty [the queen mother] has collected those she possesses from various sources." Clearly, an incitement to the British public to collect.

Going through the stands of 74 dealers and firms, one hardly felt that they would respond instantly. While most dealers agreed that business has considerably improved over the past 12 months, this seems to be due largely to foreign buys. This applies even to English furniture, a good deal of which is acquired property in England and want to furnish their houses in English style.

Indeed, few places are as apt to serve this purpose as the fair. More than at any of the previous fairs, Grosvenor House offers the quintessence of the English setting, with its adopted loans from the Continent: a few rare pieces of French furniture, majolica from Italy and porcelain from Sèvres, some Greek and Roman antiquities, superb Chinese pottery, which England has been collecting longer and certainly better than any other Western nation, and masses of Dutch and Flemish pictures of conventional subjects—the inevitable still lifes, the repetitive reveling scenes and the hackneyed seascapes with men-of-war.

This year there is no art later than 1850—no later 19th and 20th-century painting by the great masters of the French and German schools, no art nouveau and art déco, nothing that doesn't belong to the time-honored tradition.

To the outsider who may find rows of Chippendale chairs and Georgian silver slightly repetitive, the redeeming feature lies in the top-quality works that appear here and there. John Keil of Brompton Road displays an early 18th-century bureau-cabinet of tortoiseshell, bone, horn and ebony that mysteriously combines English and Flemish features, not to mention a touch of Iberian taste in the color scheme.

Roman Bowl

Thomas Howard-Sneyd, a dealer who operates from his flat, has what I believe is the finest Roman bronze bowl from northern Europe—it was found in the Rhine near Cologne. Next to it is a carved pear-wood model for a metal beaker, probably done as a "masterpiece" in 18th-century Germany. Expert John Hayward considers it to be unique.

As usual at Grosvenor House, the Far Eastern sections include pieces of extraordinary quality. While Bluett's put together a fine group of blue-and-white porcelain covering the range of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), Spink's produced an outstanding series of Chinese jades, including an extraordinary carving of rocks made from a Celadon green jade boulder in the 17th century that is, to my mind, one of the great pieces in the fair.

A vastly different atmosphere prevails at Olympia, where the fair, the third one running, was opened by Sir Harold Wilson. There were more stands, greater variety and infinitely less pomp. Some categories—important old masters, top French furniture, expensive Chinese art—are just not to be seen there. But there is everything one can find in a stately home in traditional middle-class England, such as a mahogany wine cooler at A. Franks, of Hove, for £45[illegible], charming tea caddy of amboyna wood, made around 1810-182[illegible] $85 at Peter Bentley's, or a pembroke table, rather on the expensive side at £950, also at Bentley's.

In addition, there is a w[illegible] of interesting unconventional pieces. A splendid art déco [illegible] of black lacquered wood in the manner of Pierre Legrain a[illegible] bra's sold for £380 less tha[illegible] hour after the opening. And Thomson's offered a strange [illegible] trait of a dog looming [illegible] against a classical landscape [illegible] scribed as Neapolitan, late [illegible] century. The oil has a touch [illegible] surrealism.

The feel of brisk activity [illegible] the light-heartedness of the [illegible] show, enhanced by auctions [illegible] daily on the premises by King [illegible] Chasemore of Pulborough, ma[illegible] fun—the last word one [illegible] think of associating with [illegible] venor House, with its dealers [illegible] striped suits and its displa[illegible] grand objects which can [illegible] sionally be admirable.

St. Peter's Squa[illegible] To Be Site of Neumann Rite

ROME, June 10 (UPI).—Paul VI has decided to [illegible] the canonization of the Un[illegible] States' first male saint an[illegible] air ceremony, Vatican offi[illegible] said today.

The officials said that [illegible] Pontiff would proclaim [illegible] Neumann a saint of the Ro[illegible] Catholic Church in St. Pe[illegible] Square—the only Vatican [illegible] ditorium" capable of accom[illegible] dating the more than 100,000 [illegible] grims expected to attend [illegible] June 19 ceremony.

St. Peter's Basilica, where [illegible] onizations are usually held, h[illegible] only about 30,000 persons.

The Pontiff also moved [illegible] onization ceremonies to [illegible] Peter's Square when he decl[illegible] Elizabeth Ann Bayley Seto [illegible] saint in 1975.

Saint Elizabeth was the sec[illegible] American woman to be canon[illegible] The first American saint [illegible] Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini, [illegible] onized in 1947.

Pope Paul beatified Neum[illegible] in 1963 and the 79-year-old [illegible] tiff speeded the canoniza[illegible] process last year by waiving [illegible] of the two miracles normally [illegible] quired for sainthood.

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The Still Experimental Hayter

Susan Smith

IHT).—William Stanley · is known throughout orld as the dean of rs, and this year is the ersary of his first one- in Paris and his found- ier 17, where many rev- gravure techniques have oped.

yter, at 75, is by no dy to rest on his awards ficate about art. Re- the anniversary, he years, frightful. Age terest me. I'm busy with my paintings and and prints."

moment, however, he's ng out tea and cookies, g with his accent, re- nglish origins. For the he's dressed in a com- of green shirt, navy ust trousers, red socks asins. He carries the a small balcony sitting h overlooks his studio rnasse.

n the Ping-Pong table es as a catch-all is an lithograph for the Museum. There are aintings and dominat- om is a large unfinish- g with overlapping reen and blue. On a is a text on vector Many of his paintings are based on what he out bits of geometry w irrational elements t."

sk which I spend more aintings or prints. In , I spend more time on gs because they take

Hayter graduated from llege, London, with ees in chemistry and d he worked in Iran from 1922 to 1925 for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. But the transition from one sort of oil to another was not surprising.

"My father was a painter and a lot of people in my family before, so I was messing about with painting fairly seriously when I was a child. I was painting all the time when I was in the East. Didn't do much with prints till I came to Paris and met all these characters. That's why I came."

The characters he came here to meet in 1926 included Masson, Miro, Breton, Tanguy, Picasso, Ernst. At one time he had a studio next door to Alberto Giacometti. "A terribly nice chap."

"Print making was a poor relation in those days. I had this idea somebody ought to do something about it. I was a scientist. After dealing with physics and chemical problems, it was fairly simple. You get a lot of people together and experiment."

That's how Atelier 17, which he calls the shop, started. Among those who worked there were Miro, Tanguy, Arp. "Of the people who've passed through the shop, there might be 50 teaching in university departments in America now."

The shop is still experimental and has never become a place where Hayter tells them how to do it. He goes over twice a week to see how they're getting on. "They don't need somebody to hold their hand. They're all perfectly competent print makers. I try to avoid answering questions. They come to you and ask you and think that you'll tell them and then they'll know. If you answer you've admitted that it can be done that way."

He likes a rich mix of nationalities and ages—from Peru to Japan, from 24 to 64—because it helps ideas ferment.

"In this gang you never know what's going to happen. The latest newcomer can raise questions you haven't thought of. It's the business of art to raise questions."

Over the years, the art scene in Montparnasse has changed considerably. "Young people who work with me have to make such an effort to get the minimum to live. Then $30 a month would do fine. You could get odd jobs. Sandy Calder was a pal of mine and he came over on a ticket he got for making a series of drawings for a travel folder.

"It was a different atmosphere. There wasn't an enormous company of people occupied with the arts. Or an enormous market, in some respects that was better."

But anyone yearning after that time as a golden age is quickly disabused. "If you think it was all good painting—there was some good and an enormous amount of junk. At any period of art you have more junk than serious work."

Hayter has no prejudice for or against figurative art. He has done both abstract and figurative. "I did a job with Sam Beckett a couple of years ago." He did three engravings for a deluxe edition of Beckett's "Still" which was published in 1974. "Sam is a neighbor. We saw one another when I was doing them. The character had to be seen and the first head I did was purely theoretical. Not done from anybody. He said, 'That won't do at all. He's a very definite character. He's nobody.' So the head has very little humanity about it."

Beckett's work, Hayter says, not only can't be explained, it shouldn't be. "You don't need to explain it. That goes for painting too, or any serious work of art. No reason the thing should be explained. It's the wrong category of thinking."

Hayter has had a long, fruitful association with writers and poets, particularly the Irish, inspiring and being inspired by them.

Paul Eluard, the surrealist poet, wrote "Facile Proie" for Hayter's plates on the Spanish War. "He wrote the poem on the images and me, sort of. Who else would have looked on me at that time as *facile proie?*"

Hayter did plates for "Ombres Portées" by Georges Hugnet and Hugnet wrote "Apocalypse" for Hayter's engravings. Hayter has also illustrated works by the Irish poets George Reavey and Brian Coffey.

In the '60s Irish poet John Montague wrote poems for a series of etchings by Hayter called "Sea Changes."

"He thought he'd write a poem to go with them and came up with six. He did them after the prints had been made and he saw a whole lot of aspects of questions I'd never considered. I know he thought doing the job gave him quite a lot. You hope for that, that somebody who's got a print will see new things and it won't become part of the furniture."

In Hayter's two books "New Ways of Gravure" (1949) and "About Prints" (1962) there is a lot of discussion about theories of print making but he says he is doubtful about theories now. "You see, as soon as you form a theory, you're liable to form a doctrine and that's hell and desolation.

"It's nice to know how a thing is put together. But when you talk about what an artist is saying, the thinking in the back of the mind is that if you can't say it, it isn't worth anything. People expect you do that sort of thing. They want a neat phrase. I'd sooner people went on worrying. You're still excited; you're still alive.

"The thing I find useful is the early experience in science. The general attitude of going about things experimentally. In research you've got something that reminds you once a day you could be wrong and that's frightfully important."

If he hadn't had a scientific background would he have been a different sort of artist? "Well yes, I suppose so. It's a difficult proposition to consider. If I hadn't done the things I've done, mucked about in the East. Everything that happens to you counts in a sort of a way. Any artist is working with everything that ever happened to him."

Jack Manef.

William Hayter in front of one of his paintings in his studio.

Princess Grace's Exhibition Almost Sold Out First Night

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 10 (IHT).—Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing only had to cross the street. But Mrs. Paul Gallico and daughter, Ludmilla, drove from the south of France. Mrs. Tom (Fleur Cowles) Meyer flew in from London. Designer Vera Maxwell came from New York and painter Gant Gather traveled from Palm Springs.

All came for the opening of Princess Grace's exhibition of pressed flower collages at Galerie Drouant last night. Other well-wishers included Mrs. Georges Pompidou, Hélène Rochas with Kim d'Estainville, Estée and Joseph Lauder and Baroness Guy de Rothschild who came escorted by hairdresser Alexandre. The husband of the artist was late.

The princess, her hair braided and beribboned, made a stunning pair with daughter Caroline helping her with the receiving line. She was thrilled as well she might be. Before the evening was over, all but two or three of her 60 collages were sold.

'Amazed'

"We expected to sell them within a week," a spokesman for the gallery said today, "but we were amazed they went so fast."

"We're delighted," she added, "because the works are of great quality and the princess, precise, professional, was a pleasure to work with."

The princess, who has a penchant for flowers (she organizes a bouquet contest every year at her Garden Club in Monte Carlo) has been working on that exhibition for six years. She uses everything—petals, seeds, ferns, feathers, even bad weeds, which, she said, often give unusual results.

"Collage experts," the gallery spokesman also said, "were amazed at the freshness of her colorings. That's quite a feat because flower petals often tend to fade."

Princess Grace works in the mornings and on nights when she has no official commitments. She collects her material from all over—*including friends gardens.* People have sent her orchids from Africa and she has also picked flowers in America while driving around with her husband. "That's when I told Rainier, 'Stop, stop,' she said describing a cheerful, white-background collage that had just been bought by Sir Charles Clore (who bought two.)

Telephone Book

The princess won't use petals which are slightly damaged. She gets her material good and flat by pressing it between the pages of a telephone book.

The collages were priced between 2,000 and 8,000 francs and the profits will go to the princess's charities, which include a recently opened ballet school. All of them were signed G.P.K., because, she said, she didn't want to embarrass her husband had the exhibition been a flop.

Slpa Press.

Princess Grace
. . . at opening.

...UND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

London

ary British Sculpture, ttersea Park, London o Sept. 4.

Battersea Park sculp- in 1948 comprised se- om 35 artists, of whom : international status. ip that tally, however, essary to include Mail- ie, Rodin, Modigliani, nd Mestrovic among foreigners. This silver ibition is exclusively itish. Of the 48 partic- i are internationally d another 10 are work- highest international

This resurgence in lpture has been main- work in two art schools ollege of Art, and St. n London. Four alumni t and 11 of the latter, oung graduate of both featured in the show. best pieces on display lendid open-air venue Moore's massive "Sheep thony Caro's "Fathom" there is at present an r Caro piece on show ational Gallery); or- ryan Kneale's "Tar- a lakeside site; David Annesley's brightly colored metal construction "Fire"; a painted mobile of some years ago—"Rocker" by Lynn Chadwick; a stainless steel piece—"Two" by Robert Adams; Kenneth Martin's blue-painted steel "City Sculpture Project"; Paul Neagu's metal and wood "Battersea/Hyphen" which incorporates a growing tree; and among the figurationists, Elizabeth Frink, Ralph Brown, F.E. McWilliam and Ivor Roberts-Jones.

* * *

Flower Studies by Mackintosh and Armfield, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W.1, to June 17.

Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928), art nouveau designer and architect, made flower drawings of a highly stylized nature to serve as aide-memoires for his decorative motifs. Maxwell Armfield (1881-1972), illustrator and painter of tempera decorations, kept large indexed volumes of flower drawings to serve as references for his finished works. A large selection of the flower studies of each, finished work based upon them, and related furniture, glassware and ceramics by their associates make this exhibition a delightful evocation of period style.

* * *

David Hill, Chastenet European Arts Center, 3 Mertoun Terrace, 70 Seymour Place, London W.1, to June 17.

In "Scenes of Paris," David Hill, New York-born, who has lived in France for the past 30 years, paints highly theatrical and romantic framed 'backdrops.' He is at his best in recalling in tranquillity the twilight and moonlit city of everyone's youth.

* * *

Anthony Amies, Campbell and Franks, 37 New Cavendish Street, London W.1, to June 18.

This is the first one-man show of a painter, 30, who, while working in the English tradition (he was born in Norwich and still draws and paints in East Anglia), is evolving an intensely personal way of seeing and setting down the play of light on land and sea. Especially to be commended are his sensitive drawings and two small etchings.

* * *

Mitsuyasu and Itoh, Electrum Gallery, 21 South Molton Street, London W.1, to June 25.

Small sculpture as jewelry features in this show in which modern materials and methods combine with traditional Japanese sense of the "rightness" of things to make a scintillating exhibition. Mitsuyasu Takao mounts ornate brocades with gold or silver threads in complex acrylic frames, while Itoh Kazuhiro carves white marble with great subtlety and mounts it in silver or gold.

* * *

Les Quatre de Grasse, JPL Fine Arts, 24 Davies Street, London W.1, to June 25.

From 1940 to 1943, Hans Arp, Sophie Tauber-Arp, Alberto Magnelli and Sonia Delaunay—Les Quatre de Grasse—worked communally on a group of 10 complex abstractions on paper, which were much later published in a limited edition. Nine of the 10 originals, preserved by Mrs. Delaunay and a portfolio of the graphics form the centerpiece of this exhibition of works on paper by the four, together with individual drawings and paintings by each, including figurative drawings and watercolors by Sonia Delaunay and Sophie Tauber-Arp.

* * *

The Artist's Eye, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, to July 24.

Hitherto, Anthony Caro has not been one of my favorite sculptors; but he has much risen in my estimation in the light of this exhibition, arranged by him, of eight master paintings from the gallery's collection which have especial meaning for him, together with a representative piece of his own sculpture ("Orangerie," 1969). Not only is the show eloquent and intensely interesting, illustrating as it does the roots of a contemporary's visual thought; but the painted welded-steel Caro sculpture magnificently holds its own in the presence of Titian, Rembrandt and Bellini among other masters.

* * *

Wealth of the Roman World, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1, to Oct. 1.

This exhibition of creations in gold and silver from the 3d to the 7th century is, though at first sight less attractive, of much more importance than even the Tutankhamen show. Broadly divided into three sections, it features, first, the treasures of the late Roman Empire, including the Esquiline treasure from Rome and the coinage of the Emperor Constantine; second, artifacts from the German and Saxon kingdoms of Northwest Europe, and third, some beautiful objects from the Sassanian Empire of Persia.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Balthus, Galerie Henriette Gomès, 6 Rue du Cirque, Paris 8, to July 6.

Much admired by other artists, Balthasar Klossowski de Rola, known as Balthus, rarely shows his work. The present display is devoted to landscapes and still-lifes, none recent. His approach is academic, in a sense, but he infuses his work with a stillness and a strange, expectant mood that infuses an apparently straightforward landscape with intensity.

* * *

Véronique Jordan Roman, Galerie Jean Briance, 23-25 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to June 18.

Drawings of extraordinary delicacy and detail—immense mountain landscapes, studies of flowers and trees, etc. Véronique Jordan Roman is a new talent to be applauded. Her engravings, for some reason, tend to the stylistic pastiche of earlier centuries. They are ably done, to be sure, but they do not even hint at the charm and vision of the drawings.

* * *

Andy Warhol, Galerie Daniel Templon, 30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to July 9.

Warhol is a style and a trademark. This year he is doing hammers and sickles, just a few (three paintings, acrylic and silk-screen on canvas, and four drawings).

* * *

Lars Bo, Galerie des Peintres Graveurs, 159 bis Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris 6, to July 8.

Aquatints and monotypes devoted to Andersen's "Little Mermaid." Lars Bo has chosen to enhance the rather oversweet sentimentality of Andersen's world, and he has done so with his usual virtuosity and theatrical sense.

* * *

Jean-Marc Lange, Galerie Marquet, 7 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to June 30.

Jean-Marc Lange paints Roman terraces, beaches and promenades. He has an excellent sense of dramatic attitudes and of mood in lighting. Deck chairs flap in the wind, the air is heavy, a storm is brewing, people stare off into the distance. Starting with a simple theme he treats it imaginatively and with a warm light.

* * *

Ancient Armenian and Caucasian Rugs, Galerie Chirvan, 10 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8, to June 30.

A highly specialized exhibition devoted to a subject which has very few experts. Kazak, Gendje, Chirvan, Karabagh, Talisch, Kouba, Bakou, Derbent, Moghan, Daghestan are some of the productions.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Thracian Gold To Go on View At N.Y. Museum

NEW YORK, June 10 (UPI).—Ancient gold treasures of the Thracian civilization gathered from 26 Bulgarian museums will go on exhibit tomorrow at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The show already has been hailed as the must dazzling since the Soviet Union's exhibition of Scythian gold objects, which was on tour in Paris, London, Moscow, Vienna and Havana. The exhibition will move on to Canada and Japan after closing at the Metropolitan Sept. 4.

Bulgaria escaped the attention of archaeologists during the great era of excavation in the first half of this century and most of the objects on exhibit have been freed from burial mounds only since World War II, some as recently as two years ago.

Hit Musical to Tour

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP).—The long-running musical "Pippin" will close at the Imperial Theater here and set out on a national tour after this Sunday's matinee, its 1,944th performance. The hit produced by Stuart Ostrow opened on Broadway on Oct. 23, 1972.

U.S. Won't Mandate Metric Road Signs

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The government is withdrawing a proposed regulation that would have forced states to convert all highway signs to metric measurements under the threat of a federal fund cutoff, Rep. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, said.

"Forcing the American people to convert to the metric system goes against our democratic principles. The [Federal] Highway Administration's action guarantees that the public will not be forced to adapt to a foreign system of measurement," he said.

Sotheby's
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The contents of
MENTMORE TOWERS
were sold on behalf of the Executors of the Earl of Rosebery and his family by Sotheby's in England for the world auction record for any sale:
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Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.,
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS
DROUOT LEFT BANK (Gare d'Orsay)
7 Quai Anatole-France, 75007 PARIS.
Tuesday June 21, 1977 - Room 11
MODERN DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS
Buffet, R. Duty, Fantin-Latour, Foujita, Lebourg Montezin, Valadon, etc.
CHINESE PROCELAIN
East India Company.
Me Bernard OGER, Auctioneer.
22 Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris.
Tel.: 523-39-66. Telex: Drouot 270906.
Experts: Mlle Cailac, MM. Portier, Bérard.

ON SALE IN PARIS
LEFT BANK (Gare d'Orsay)
natoie-France, 75007 PARIS.
sday, June 29—Room 1.
lth-cent. OBJETS D'ART
nd FINE FURNITURE
E PORCELAIN and CHINA
which: XVIth cent. Faenza
utical jar, late XVIIth cent.
rcelain plate bearing unicorn
rms
lth-cent. OBJETS D'ART
d FURNITURE some stamped
riaerd, F. Labry, J. Rhenon,
P.-F. Seferi, etc.
- ANTIQUE TAPESTRIES
e DELORME, Auctioneer,
te Penthièvre, 75008 PARIS.
3.57.63, Telex: Drouot 270906.
xperi: Mr Lacoste.

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Ve EXPOSITION
HOTEL GEORGE V - PARIS
Du vendredi 10 au dimanche 19 Juin 1977 de 11 h. à 23 h.
ANTIQUAIRES A PARIS
et
LA HAUTE JOAILLERIE DE FRANCE
Entrée libre
Parking George V : sortie piétons conseillée avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS
Galerie de France
3, Fg Saint-Honoré - Paris 8e
HARTUNG
ALECHINSKY
REINHOUD
Juin-Juillet

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris
EXHIBITION
GERARD ECONOMOS
recent paintings
impressionists, post-impressionists
2, avenue matignon
Tel. 225.70.74
mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.
Wally Findlay George V
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
GANTNER - SEBIRE
MICHEL-HENRY
31, av. George V - Paris 8e
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Fernand DEPAS. 21 Rue de Miromesnil
MASTER PAINTINGS.

PARIS
DENISE RENE LEFT BANK
196 Boulevard Saint-Germain (6e).
MARIGNOLI
Paintings and Drawings
Poems by Robert TEREZ
Until end of June.

12 mai 8 juillet
LARS BO
GALERIE DES PEINTRES GRAVEURS
159 bis bd du Montparnasse - 75006 - 326.62.29

GALERIE MAURICE GARNIER
MINAUX
6 Ave. Matignon, Paris-8e. Until June 30.

MONTE CARLO SOFT ART
97 R. Beaubourg (3e) Tel.: 277.48.95.
GROUP SHOW
Alma, M.J. Beaudoin, I. Bene, R. Bir, O. Blanchelaize, C. Bollinger, Bona, L. Camier, E. Chacon, E. Chauche, C. de Casteras, Diem Phung Thi, Felicia, Gutierrez, H. Heinzen, M. Ipeau, J.J. Laffaire, M.R. Lortet, Maglione, Margo, A. Marquet, Osa Scherdin, J. Socquet, F. Wilson.

NANE STERN
25 Avenue de Tourville (7e)
JAPPÉ
Paintings
June 7-July 2

OPPOSITE GEORGES-POMPIDOU
CULTURAL CENTER
in the Plateau Beaubourg
THE NEW GALERIE
DENISE RENE
opens June 14
"AROUND GEOMETRIC ABSTRACTION"
113 Rue St.-Martin, Paris-4e.

LONDON
AGNEW GALLERY
MASTER PAINTINGS
Opening June 14
Until July 22
43 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.
Tel.: 6296176.
• Mon.-Fri., 9:30-5:30; Thurs. until 7.

ALWIN GALLERY
9-10 Grafton St., Bond St., W.1.
01-499 0314
London's Leading Sculpture Gallery

LEFEVRE GALLERY
A memorial exhibition of works by Edward BURRA. 19th May until 2nd July. Daily 10-5, Saturdays 10-1 at 30 Bruton Street, London W.1. Tel.: 493 1572.

LONDON
MARLBOROUGH
6 Albemarle St., London, W.1.
New works by British artists
AUERBACH, BACON, CHADWICK, KITAJ, PAOLOZZI, PASMORE, PIPER.
June 9-28th
Mon.-Fri., 10-5:30, Sat., 10-12:30.

Roy Miles Gallery
Recent Acquisitions on view
6 Duke Street St James's
London SW1-01-930 8665

FISCHER FINE ART
ALEX COLVILLE
Paintings and Drawings
1970-1977
June 9-July 8
30 Kings St., St. James's.
London S.W.1.
01-839 3942.

MADRID
GALERIA JUANA MORDO, Castello 7.
Tel.: 226.22.58. Spanish Modern Art.
June: GUINOVART.

ZURICH
May 7-July 16, 1977
Inaugural Exhibition
Georges Vantongerloo
22 paintings 1937-1949
Galerie Lopes AG Zürich
Beethovenstrasse 7 Tel. (01) 201 1414

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 10

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3:30 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
36½	32⅞	ACF	2	10	44	36½	36½	+½
23¼	18⅝	AMF	1.24	9	80	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
15½	12¼	APL Cp	1	6	11	13⅛	13¼	-⅛
50¼	36¾	ARASv	1.32	10	18	39⅞	38⅞	-⅜
23⅞	17¼	ASALtd	.80		124	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅞	6⅝	ATOInc	.40	6	11	10	9⅞	
49⅞	36⅞	AbbtLab	1	12	339	42½	41⅝	-⅛
13¼	9½	AcmeC	.50	17	2	12⅛	12⅛	
3½	2⅝	AdmDg	.04	5	29	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
13¼	11⅝	AdmEx	1.15e		24	12⅛	11⅞	-⅛
5	3⅞	AdmMl	.10e	7	6	4⅛	4	
14⅛	9⅞	Addrsg	.10e	20	170	12⅝	12⅝	
35¾	28⅝	AetnaLf	1.60	7	1245	35⅛	34¾	-⅛
14½	10½	Aguirre			27	14½	14½	-⅛
20	15⅛	Ahmans	.40	5	32	17⅛	17¼	-⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Aileen		65	92	3¼	3⅛	-⅛
35⅞	22½	AirPrd	.20b	11	509	24⅛	24	-⅛
15½	11½	AirbFrt	.60	10	3	12	12	
34⅛	28¼	Airco	1.15	7	78	33⅝	33	-⅛
16⅞	16	Akzona	1.20	72	17	16⅝	16½	
14⅞	14⅝	AlaGas	1.28	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	
113½	112	AlaP pf	11		z510	113½	113½	-1
105	93	AlaP pf	9.44		z200	103	103	
94½	89½	AlaP pf	8.16		z8000	91½	90⅞	-1½
21½	15	Alaskin	.66	7	98	17½	17	-⅛
20½	17¼	Albany	.60	6	4	18⅛	18½	-⅛
8⅛	6	Alberto	.36	18	7	6⅝	6½	
23¼	19⅝	Albertsn	.80	8	12	21⅛	21	-⅛
20½	23½	AlcanAl	.80	14	305	27½	27⅛	-⅛
23⅛	18¼	AlcStd	.96	6	11	22⅞	22⅝	-⅛
23½	16⅛	AlconLb	.32	13	31	18⅝	17¼	-⅛
8½	5⅝	Alexdr	.40e	6	109	6	5¾	-⅛
15⅛	11⅞	AlgCp	.60a	6	13	14¼	14⅛	
23⅞	21¼	AllgLd	1.28	9	30	21⅛	21½	
22½	19⅞	AllsPw	1.68	8	117	21⅞	21⅝	-⅛
14½	12⅞	AllenGp	.70	7	9	13⅞	13⅝	-⅛
22½	20	Allergan	.40	10	19	20½	20⅛	-⅛
48¾	38¾	AlldCh	1.80	12	119	48	47½	-⅝
14⅝	12¼	AlldMnt	.64	7	5	13	13	
12½	10	AlldPd	.45e	21	12	10½	10½	-⅛
22	18½	AlldStr	1	6	12	21½	21⅜	-⅛
4	2¾	AlldSup			26	3⅞	3¾	-⅛
33¾	23½	AllsCh	1.10	7	238	32⅞	31⅞	-⅛
19	14½	AlphFrt	.72	4	6	15¼	15⅛	-⅛
59½	50½	Alcoa	1.80	17	798	53⅞	53⅞	-⅝
36½	25⅝	AmIsug	2	6	6	25⅝	d25⅛	-⅛
59¾	42½	Amax	1.75	10	111	42⅞	d42⅝	-⅛
59¾	43	Amax pf	3		24	48	d47½	-⅝
29⅞	21⅝	AMBAC	1	9	70	27⅞	27	-⅛
13¼	10⅞	Amcord	.60	8	9	11⅞	11⅝	-⅛
20½	17½	Amrce	1.20	6	3	19⅝	19½	-⅛
37½	33¼	Amrc pf	2.60		1	35	35	
36¼	29½	AHess	.80b	8	474	35⅞	35⅝	-⅛
80¼	56½	AHes pf	3.50		56	79⅞	78¼	-1½
24	18⅛	AAirFlt	.56	10	16	21⅛	20⅞	-⅛
14⅝	10	AmAir	5		101	11½	11⅛	
5	2¾	AmAir wi			108	4⅛	4¼	
22¼	21	AAir pf	.18		58	21½	21⅜	
15	13⅛	AmBaker	1	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
47⅞	43	ABrnds	2.92	10	81	47¼	46¾	-⅛
26	23½	ABrd pf	1.70			24½	24½	-⅛
46¾	37	ABdcst	1	10	214	44⅞	43⅞	-⅝
11⅞	10⅞	ABldM	.30	6	12	10⅝	10¼	-⅛
41⅝	28¼	AmCan	2.40	8	42	40	39⅞	-⅛
23¼	2	ACentry			10	2¼	2⅛	
19½	16	ACredl	1.16	5	30	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
29⅝	25⅛	ACyan	1.50	10	107	26⅝	26⅝	-⅛
13½	9	AmDistl		1	9½	9¼	9¼	
27⅞	23⅝	ADstTel	.84	16	16	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
8	6⅞	ADualVt			5	7½	7½	
14½	13¾	ADul pf	.84a		x12	14¼	14¼	
25¾	23	AEIPw	2.06	9	512	23¼	23	-⅛
5-32	1-16	AEIPw rt			17736	7-64	3-32	-1-32
38⅝	35	AmExp	1.20	13	334	37⅝	36⅞	-⅞
15½	12⅝	AFamily	.40	6	53	13	12⅞	13
3¼	2⅞	AmFnSys		6	31	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
12¼	10¼	AFnSy pf			z50	11½	11½	-1½
25½	23½	AGIBd	1.96e		63	24¼	24	-⅛
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32		15	17¼	17⅛	
21½	17¼	AGenins	.68	5	83	18⅝	18½	+⅛
30	25⅝	AGin pf	1.80		104	28	27⅞	-1⅛
22¼	17¼	AGin pf	.90		15	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
9⅞	6⅝	AHerit.I	.36	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
26⅝	17	AmHcist	1	6	139	23	22½	-⅛
22⅛	24⅞	AHome	1.10	16	712	28½	28⅛	-⅛
31	22	AmHose	.56	13	192	23½	22⅞	-⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AminvsI	.20	7	12	4⅞	4⅝	-⅛
14⅞	10⅞	AMedicl	.24	7	102	12⅝	12½	-⅛
10⅞	8	AMedco	.15	5	79	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
5¼	4	AmMotrs		6	176	4⅝	4	
45	40	AMstR	2.80	7	43	44⅝	43½	-⅝
16⅝	10½	AShip	.30e	7	26	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
36	25⅝	ASland	1.70	8	66	34	33⅝	-⅛
96½	73½	A Std pf	4.75		53	91½	91	
10¼	6¼	ASterjl	.20	17	1238	u10½	10	
34¾	29½	AmSfrs	2.10	6	1	31⅞	31⅞	-⅛
65⅝	61⅞	ATT	4.20	10	2080	62¼	62¼	-⅛
68⅝	65⅛	ATT pf		4	19	66⅝	66½	-⅛
50½	48⅝	ATT pf	2.64		50	u50⅛	50½	-⅛
51⅝	49¾	ATT pf	3.74		51	51½	51½	-⅛
13½	11¾	AWatWk	.76	5	3	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
19¼	17½	AWat pf	1.43		z500	18	17⅞	
14⅞	12¾	AWat pf	1.25		z120	14¼	14	+⅛
17½	14¼	AWtr Spfl	.25		z200	14⅞	d14	-⅛
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	7	7	17¼	17	-⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AmesD	.40	4	1	11	11	-⅛
34⅞	27	Ametek	1.40	11	x27	31⅝	31⅝	-⅛
17¼	14⅞	Amtac	1	10	15	16¼	16	
18⅛	11½	AMIC	.06	5	87	12⅝	12	-1
29	24¼	AMPinc	.48	16	63	28⅞	28¾	
16½	10⅝	Ampco	.60	9	2	10⅞	11	+⅛
9¾	7⅞	Ampex		17	100	8⅝	8½	
7⅝	5	AmrecCo		10	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
26⅞	20	Amstar	1.35	5	61	20	d19⅞	-⅛
8⅛	7⅞	Amst pf	.68	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
69½	59	Amst pf	2.65		1	58¼	d58¼	-⅝
56½	44	Amsted	2.20	10	11	54¼	54½	-⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Amtel	.36	12	34	7⅛	7¼	-⅛
32⅞	26½	AnchrH	.50	8	23	28⅞	30	
25¼	22¼	AndClay	1	6	25	24⅝	24½	-⅛
7½	6	Angelica	.24	8	14	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	6½	Anixter	.24	9	17	8⅛	8	
9¼	7⅞	AnsulCo	.52		2	8¼	8⅛	-⅛
26⅞	16½	Apache	.70	10	67	24½	23⅝	-⅛
47	32¾	ApcOil		9	99	45⅞	45½	+⅛
21⅛	15	ApecoCp			15	17⅞	17⅛	
14¼	10⅛	ApldDig		11	122	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
32	23⅝	ApldDig pf	1		38	30¼	30	-⅛
41⅞	23⅞	ApplMg		53	22	25⅞	25⅝	
17¼	14	ArcataN	.68	8	32	15⅞	15¼	-⅛
21⅝	16⅛	ArchrD	.20	8	66	17¼	16⅞	-⅛
5⅛	3½	ArctcEnt		8	7	3⅞	3⅞	
3½	2⅝	Arlstar			15	2⅞	2⅞	
20	16½	ArkPSw	1.48	8	193	20	19⅞	-⅛
12	9⅞	ArkBest	.52b	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
34½	29⅞	ArkLGs	1.80	10	76	34⅛	33¼	-⅝
4	2½	ArlonRly			266	3½	3½	-⅛
8	4¼	Armada		6	25	7⅛	7	-⅛
32⅛	26½	Armco	1.80	9	167	27	26⅝	
20¾	17	Arm pf	2.10		3	27⅞	27½	-⅛
56¼	51½	Armr pf	4.75		z100	55	55	+⅛
27⅞	22	ArmstCk	1	12	18	22⅞	22½	-⅛
29¼	22	ArmRu	1	4	11	28	27⅞	-⅛
20⅞	17¼	AroCorp	1b	8	2	19⅞	19⅞	-⅛
27⅞	23⅞	ADstTel	.84	16	16	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
20½	17½	Arrco	1.40	6	3	19⅝	19½	-⅛
37½	33¼	Arrc pf	2.60		1	35	35	
36¼	29½	AHess	.80b	8	474	35⅞	35⅝	-⅛
80¼	56½	AHes pf	3.50		56	79⅞	78¼	-1½
24	18⅛	AAirFlt	.56	10	16	21⅛	20⅞	-⅛
14⅝	10	AmAir	5		101	11½	11⅛	
5	2¾	AmAir wi			108	4⅛	4¼	
22¼	21	AAir pf	.18		58	21½	21⅜	
15	13⅛	AmBaker	1	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
47⅞	43	ABrnds	2.92	10	81	47¼	46¾	-⅛
26	23½	ABrd pf	1.70			24½	24½	-⅛
46¾	37	ABdcst	1	10	214	44⅞	43⅞	-⅝
11⅞	10⅞	ABldM	.30	6	12	10⅝	10¼	-⅛
41⅝	28¼	AmCan	2.40	8	42	40	39⅞	-⅛
23¼	2	ACentry			10	2¼	2⅛	
19½	16	ACredl	1.16	5	30	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
29⅝	25⅛	ACyan	1.50	10	107	26⅝	26⅝	-⅛
13½	9	AmDistl		1	9½	9¼	9¼	
27⅞	23⅝	ADstTel	.84	16	16	24⅞	24⅞	-⅛
8	6⅞	ADualVt			5	7½	7½	
14½	13¾	ADul pf	.84a		x12	14¼	14¼	
25¾	23	AEIPw	2.06	9	512	23¼	23	-⅛
5-32	1-16	AEIPw rt			17736	7-64	3-32	-1-32
38⅝	35	AmExp	1.20	13	334	37⅞	36⅞	-⅞
15½	12⅝	AFamily	.40	6	53	13	12⅞	13
3¼	2⅞	AmFnSys		6	31	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
12¼	10¼	AFnSy pf			z50	11½	11½	-1½
25½	23½	AGIBd	1.96e		63	24¼	24	-⅛
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32		15	17¼	17⅛	
21½	17¼	AGenins	.68	5	83	18⅝	18½	+⅛
30	25⅝	AGin pf	1.80		104	28	27⅞	-1⅛
22¼	17¼	AGin pf	.90		15	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
9⅞	6⅝	AHerit.I	.36	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
26⅝	17	AmHcist	1	6	139	23	22½	-⅛
28	24⅞	AHome	1.10	16	712	28½	28⅛	-⅛
31	22	AmHose	.56	13	192	23½	22⅞	-⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AminvsI	.20	7	12	4⅞	4⅝	-⅛
14¼	10⅞	AMedicl	.24	7	102	12⅝	12½	-⅛
10⅞	8	AMedco	.15	5	79	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
5¼	4	AmMotrs		6	176	4⅝	4	
45	40	AMstR	2.80	7	43	44⅝	43½	-⅝
16⅝	10½	AShip	.30e	7	26	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
36	25⅝	ASland	1.70	8	66	34	33⅝	-⅛
96½	73½	A Std pf	4.75		53	91½	91	
10¼	6¼	ASterjl	.20	17	1238	u10½	10	
34¾	29½	AmSfrs	2.10	6	1	31⅞	31⅞	-⅛
65⅝	61⅞	ATT	4.20	10	2080	62¼	62¼	-⅛
68⅝	65⅛	ATT pf		4	19	66⅝	66½	-⅛
50½	48⅝	ATT pf	2.64		50	u50⅛	50½	-⅛
51⅝	49¾	ATT pf	3.74		51	51½	51½	-⅛
13½	11¾	AWatWk	.76	5	3	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
19¼	17½	AWat pf	1.43		z500	18	17⅞	
14⅞	12¾	AWat pf	1.25		z120	14¼	14	+⅛
17½	14¼	AWtr Spfl	.25		z200	14⅞	d14	-⅛
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	7	7	17¼	17	-⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AmesD	.40	4	1	11	11	-⅛
34⅞	27	Ametek	1.40	11	x27	31⅝	31⅝	-⅛
17¼	14⅞	Amtac	1	10	15	16¼	16	
18⅛	11½	AMIC	.06	5	87	12⅝	12	-1
29	24¼	AMPinc	.48	16	63	28⅞	28¾	
16½	10⅝	Ampco	.60	9	2	10⅞	11	+⅛
9¾	7⅞	Ampex		17	100	8⅝	8½	
7⅝	5	AmrecCo		10	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
26⅞	20	Amstar	1.35	5	61	20	d19⅞	-⅛
8⅛	7⅞	Amst pf	.68	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
69½	59	Amst pf	2.65		1	58¼	d58¼	-⅝
56½	44	Amsted	2.20	10	11	54¼	54½	-⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Amtel	.36	12	34	7⅛	7¼	-⅛
32⅞	26½	AnchrH	.50	8	23	28⅞	30	
25¼	22¼	AndClay	1	6	25	24⅝	24½	-⅛
7½	6	Angelica	.24	8	14	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	6½	Anixter	.24	9	17	8⅛	8	
9¼	7⅞	AnsulCo	.52		2	8¼	8⅛	-⅛
26⅞	16½	Apache	.70	10	67	24½	23⅝	-⅛
47	32¾	ApcOil		9	99	45⅞	45½	+⅛
21⅛	15	ApecoCp			15	17⅞	17⅛	
14¼	10⅛	ApldDig		11	122	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
32	23⅝	ApldDig pf	1		38	30¼	30	-⅛
41⅞	23⅞	ApplMg		53	22	25⅞	25⅝	
17¼	14	ArcataN	.68	8	32	15⅞	15¼	-⅛
21⅝	16⅛	ArchrD	.20	8	66	17¼	16⅞	-⅛
5⅛	3½	ArctcEnt		8	7	3⅞	3⅞	
3½	2⅝	Arlstar			15	2⅞	2⅞	
20	16½	ArkPSw	1.48	8	193	20	19⅞	-⅛
12	9⅞	ArkBest	.52b	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
34½	29⅞	ArkLGs	1.80	10	76	34⅛	33¼	-⅝
4	2½	ArlonRly			266	3½	3½	-⅛
8	4¼	Armada		6	25	7⅛	7	-⅛
32⅛	26½	Armco	1.80	9	167	27	26⅝	
20¾	17	Arm pf	2.10		3	27⅞	27½	-⅛
56¼	51½	Armr pf	4.75		z100	55	55	+⅛
27⅞	22	ArmstCk	1	12	18	22⅞	22½	-⅛
29¼	22	ArmRu	1	4	11	28	27⅞	-⅛
20⅞	17¼	AroCorp	1b	8	2	19⅞	19⅞	-⅛
27⅞	23⅝	ADstTel	.84	16	16	24⅞	24⅞	-⅛
8	6⅞	ADualVt			5	7½	7½	
14½	13¾	ADul pf	.84a		x12	14¼	14¼	
25¾	23	AEIPw	2.06	9	512	23¼	23	-⅛
5-32	1-16	AEIPw rt			17736	7-64	3-32	-1-32
38⅝	35	AmExp	1.20	13	334	37⅞	36⅞	-⅞
15½	12⅝	AFamily	.40	6	53	13	12⅞	13
3¼	2⅞	AmFnSys		6	31	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
12¼	10¼	AFnSy pf			z50	11½	11½	-1½
25½	23½	AGIBd	1.96e		63	24¼	24	-⅛
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32		15	17¼	17⅛	
21½	17¼	AGenins	.68	5	83	18⅝	18½	+⅛
30	25⅝	AGin pf	1.80		104	28	27⅞	-1⅛
22¼	17¼	AGin pf	.90		15	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
9⅞	6⅝	AHerit.I	.36	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
26⅝	17	AmHcist	1	6	139	23	22½	-⅛
28	24⅞	AHome	1.10	16	712	28½	28⅛	-⅛
31	22	AmHose	.56	13	192	23½	22⅞	-⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AminvsI	.20	7	12	4⅞	4⅝	-⅛
14¼	10⅞	AMedicl	.24	7	102	12⅝	12½	-⅛
10⅞	8	AMedco	.15	5	79	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
5¼	4	AmMotrs		6	176	4⅝	4	
45	40	AMstR	2.80	7	43	44⅝	43½	-⅝
16⅝	10½	AShip	.30e	7	26	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
36	25⅝	ASland	1.70	8	66	34	33⅝	-⅛
96½	73½	A Std pf	4.75		53	91½	91	
10¼	6¼	ASterjl	.20	17	1238	u10½	10	
34¾	29½	AmSfrs	2.10	6	1	31⅞	31⅞	-⅛
65⅝	61⅞	ATT	4.20	10	2080	62¼	62¼	-⅛
68⅝	65⅛	ATT pf		4	19	66⅝	66½	-⅛
50½	48⅝	ATT pf	2.64		50	u50⅛	50½	-⅛
51⅝	49¾	ATT pf	3.74		51	51½	51½	-⅛
13½	11¾	AWatWk	.76	5	3	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
19¼	17½	AWat pf	1.43		z500	18	17⅞	
14⅞	12¾	AWat pf	1.25		z120	14¼	14	+⅛
17½	14¼	AWtr Spfl	.25		z200	14⅞	d14	-⅛
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	7	7	17¼	17	-⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AmesD	.40	4	1	11	11	-⅛
34⅞	27	Ametek	1.40	11	x27	31⅝	31⅝	-⅛
17¼	14⅞	Amtac	1	10	15	16¼	16	
18⅛	11½	AMIC	.06	5	87	12⅝	12	-1
29	24¼	AMPinc	.48	16	63	28⅞	28¾	
16½	10⅝	Ampco	.60	9	2	10⅞	11	+⅛
9¾	7⅞	Ampex		17	100	8⅝	8½	
7⅝	5	AmrecCo		10	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
26⅞	20	Amstar	1.35	5	61	20	d19⅞	-⅛
8⅛	7⅞	Amst pf	.68	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
69½	59	Amst pf	2.65		1	58¼	d58¼	-⅝
56½	44	Amsted	2.20	10	11	54¼	54½	-⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Amtel	.36	12	34	7⅛	7¼	-⅛
32⅞	26½	AnchrH	.50	8	23	28⅞	30	
25¼	22¼	AndClay	1	6	25	24⅝	24½	-⅛
7½	6	Angelica	.24	8	14	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	6½	Anixter	.24	9	17	8⅛	8	
9¼	7⅞	AnsulCo	.52		2	8¼	8⅛	-⅛
26⅞	16½	Apache	.70	10	67	24½	23⅝	-⅛
47	32¾	ApcOil		9	99	45⅞	45½	+⅛
21⅛	15	ApecoCp			15	17⅞	17⅛	
14¼	10⅛	ApldDig		11	122	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
32	23⅝	ApldDig pf	1		38	30¼	30	-⅛
41⅞	23⅞	ApplMg		53	22	25⅞	25⅝	
17¼	14	ArcataN	.68	8	32	15⅞	15¼	-⅛
21⅝	16⅛	ArchrD	.20	8	66	17¼	16⅞	-⅛
5⅛	3½	ArctcEnt		8	7	3⅞	3⅞	
3½	2⅝	Arlstar			15	2⅞	2⅞	
20	16½	ArkPSw	1.48	8	193	20	19⅞	-⅛
12	9⅞	ArkBest	.52b	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
34½	29⅞	ArkLGs	1.80	10	76	34⅛	33¼	-⅝
4	2½	ArlonRly			266	3½	3½	-⅛
8	4¼	Armada		6	25	7⅛	7	-⅛
32⅛	26½	Armco	1.80	9	167	27	26⅝	
20¾	17	Arm pf	2.10		3	27⅞	27½	-⅛
56¼	51½	Armr pf	4.75		z100	55	55	+⅛
27⅞	22	ArmstCk	1	12	18	22⅞	22½	-⅛
29¼	22	ArmRu	1	4	11	28	27⅞	-⅛
20⅞	17¼	AroCorp	1b	8	2	19⅞	19⅞	-⅛
27⅞	23⅝	ADstTel	.84	16	16	24⅞	24⅞	-⅛
8	6⅞	ADualVt			5	7½	7½	
14½	13¾	ADul pf	.84a		x12	14¼	14¼	
25¾	23	AEIPw	2.06	9	512	23¼	23	-⅛
5-32	1-16	AEIPw rt			17736	7-64	3-32	-1-32
38⅝	35	AmExp	1.20	13	334	37⅞	36⅞	-⅞
15½	12⅝	AFamily	.40	6	53	13	12⅞	13
3¼	2⅞	AmFnSys		6	31	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
12¼	10¼	AFnSy pf			z50	11½	11½	-1½
25½	23½	AGIBd	1.96e		63	24¼	24	-⅛
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32		15	17¼	17⅛	
21½	17¼	AGenins	.68	5	83	18⅝	18½	+⅛
30	25⅝	AGin pf	1.80		104	28	27⅞	-1⅛
22¼	17¼	AGin pf	.90		15	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
9⅞	6⅝	AHerit.I	.36	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
26⅝	17	AmHcist	1	6	139	23	22½	-⅛
28	24⅞	AHome	1.10	16	712	28½	28⅛	-⅛
31	22	AmHose	.56	13	192	23½	22⅞	-⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AminvsI	.20	7	12	4⅞	4⅝	-⅛
14¼	10⅞	AMedicl

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 11-12, 1977

Jet, Leasing Deals Put Airbus in U.S.

Wire Dispatches

RD, Conn., June 10.— ı by the manufactur- European Airbus to plane with either ectric or Pratt & ıgines, according to ser's choice, reflects opening of the U.S. he European aircraft. Whitney's decision to the expensive process ts JT9D engines cer- se on the Airbus was triggered by Eastern decision to lease four r six months to try -seat jetliner. Frank airman of Eastern, ıt if the plane proved Eastern's routes, the l buy as many as 50 by 1989. Eastern has hat it prefers the e to the GE CF6-50 ts for maintenance

went ahead with the would be the first to acquire the Euro- and its order would the biggest for the ıs far, the craft has ely small orders in the Far East.

The possibility of a fairly big U.S. market for the jet evidently was a key consideration in Pratt & Whitney's decision to take on the potential $25-million expense of certifying its engines for the Airbus.

Some analysts, however, questioned whether the market for the Airbus would ever be large enough to justify certification costs for the P&W engine, which is now used on Douglas DC-10s and Boeing 747s. While the Airbus may win some U.S. orders, it is not expected to sell as well as Boeing's 727, for example, which has racked up more than 1,400 orders.

Airbus Industries is a joint venture of French, West German, Spanish and Dutch concerns. Bernard Lathière, president of the consortium, said yesterday, when announcing the P&W deal at the Paris air show, that he expected a similar agreement with Britain's Rolls-Royce firm, to offer its RB-211 engine as an option to Airbus purchasers.

Pratt & Whitney's entry into the Airbus-engine market would deny a monopoly there for GE, which in recent years has been challenging P&W's domination of the commercial jet-engine field. The East Hartford firm's move is thus seen by some analysts as a thrust against GE in a growing competitive battle.

The stakes are high. A P&W JT9D sells for around $2 million, industry sources say. The Airbus uses two engines, plus spares, so that an Eastern order for 50 planes could involve more than $200 million in engine sales.

Rolls-Royce Talks

As the maker of another potential Airbus engine, Rolls-Royce has for years been holding off-and-on technical talks with Airbus Industrie about certifying its engine for the aircraft. Despite Mr. Lathière's optimistic statement yesterday, Rolls has not announced any certification program.

A Pratt & Whitney spokesman said the certification program is aimed at meeting Federal Aviation Administration requirements. He added that flight-testing is expected to begin in about 15 months, with the engine available for delivery early in 1979.

The engine involved is the JT9D Model 59A, which has 53,000 pounds of takeoff thrust. It is the most powerful version of the JT9D family of engines.

h Output .02% for Industry

S, June 10 (AP).— roduction in the Eu- nomic Community in ped 1.02 per cent from gures released by the tics Office showed to-

ry, production dropped it from January. The March production per cent. In February, up 6 per cent.

strial production trend quarter of this year 2 per cent higher than uarter of last year. onally adjusted March ding the building in- d at 119.1 (1970 equals pared with 120.4 in nd 113 in March, 1976. ch index of industrial per working day was 4 per cent at 122 from bruary and up 3.7 per 17.6 in March, 1976. . industrial production most EEC member particularly in West The index rose in wever, because of an increase in investment- luction. It was also mbourg, due to higher o steels and chemicals

Common Market as a slackening of produc- rch was due to a fall in intermediate and ds as well as to stag- output of consumer EEC agency said.

teel Chief an End to t Subsidies

ANCISCO, June 10 —U.S. Steel Corp. pres- d Roderick called to- vigorous enforcement" ws to limit a growing y government-subsidiz- m Japan and Western

ured at a news con- t imports have erased otential equal to 15,000 nnual earnings of more million for the steel n the western United

derick said that U.S. not asking for protec- rough use of quotas ent tariff increases. are calling for is fair n in which the price ts offered is determin- cost to make them, not licies of foreign govern- e said.

ted out that British p. lost $1 billion but seriously affected, be- government subsidies. "We can compete with teel, but not with the at subsidization."

r, Mr. Roderick said he ved no indication from er administration that t in the foreign trade o request a change in ctices.

ng Group Sales 3.6% in Quarter

N, June 10 (AP-DJ).— he Schering world group 13.6 per cent to 609 mil- ks in the first quarter. 36 million marks in the t quarter, and pre-tax were better, the com- d in an interim report to ders.

g did not give profit but said it expected a ry profit for the year easures in Germany and o keep pharmaceuticals ow.

Profits-Now Policy Cited

Why Capital Spending Lags in U.S.

CLEVELAND, June 10 (AP-DJ).—Some U.S. businessmen, bankers and economists believe the emphasis being placed on reaping the maximum return on invested capital is one reason why corporate capital spending has been so slow to recover after the 1974-75 recession.

Many companies have made a return on assets the major yardstick in measuring corporate progress and executive performance. Bonuses, promotions, and even an executive's survival in the company have been tied to achieving a high profit percentage on the capital employed in his particular part of the business. Understandably, executives from division heads up to presidents have become reluctant to make big capital outlays for fear of reducing, at least temporarily, that key percentage.

Last year, for instance, capital spending by corporations rose only about 6.8 per cent, little more than the rate of inflation. By contrast, consumer spending last year jumped about 11 per cent.

This capital spending caution has been an important factor delaying a complete recovery from the recession, many economists say. The economy appears to be picking up nicely now, and there are indications that capital spending finally is rising more rapidly, too. Estimates for 1977 outlays range from about $135 billion to more than $140 billion, up from $120.5 billion in 1976.

But when the Commerce Department this week projected 1977 capital spending at $135.34 billion, a government economist observed that "business investment simply isn't as strong as we would like."

Capital-goods producers say there is still a great deal of caution about launching major new plants or even large expansions. Much of the current outlay is for modernization and cost reduction, or to meet environmental requirements, with some modest capacity expansion frequently involved.

Corporate executives say concern about return on investment has been heightened by frequent changes in government regulations and inflated plant and machinery costs.

Some economists and businessmen think capital outlays will continue to be relatively conservative unless there is a change in corporate philosophy. They worry that a whole generation of executives may be developing an excessive preoccupation with managing present assets for maximum return, and have become unwilling to take risks needed for growth. The ultimate result could be slower long-term economic growth, capacity shortages and more persistent unemployment.

Some corporate officials say that investors have been pushing them toward a greater concern for immediate return on investment, and paying out more profits as dividends instead of reinvesting the money in the business.

"The emphasis in the investment community is on total rate of return, especially current return in dividends, instead of growth," says Jerome Bohland, financial vice-president of Owens-Illinois Inc., although some people think the pendulum may be swinging back to growth. In the past few years, a company that failed to increase dividends has been likely to see its stock price drop to the point that the company cannot do equity financing, Mr. Bohland says.

Owens-Illinois responded by raising its dividend and then last year selling $77.5 million of common stock to help finance a major modernization of glass container, paperboard and other facilities, he adds. But some other companies have merely raised the dividend and reinvested less in the business.

In Loans to Deficit Countries

IMF Aide Doubts Joint Action With Banks

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP-DJ).—A top official of the International Monetary Fund threw a dash of cold water today on a widely discussed idea for financing poor countries—joint loans by the IMF and commercial banks.

William Dale, deputy managing director of the fund, said the idea is being discussed at the lending agency but there are "legitimate questions" about its feasibility. He did not, however, rule out some sort of closer cooperation between the lending activities of the IMF and the international banks, which have been playing a sharply increased role in financing balance-of-payments deficits of less developed countries.

Partly because they are growing increasingly uncomfortable with the rising level of developing-country debt, some commercial bankers have been seeking ways to reduce their share of the risks involved. One proposal that is drawing attention is to establish a more formal relationship between the IMF and commercial banks.

Last month in Tokyo, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said "careful study" should be made of "closer interaction" between the fund and commercial banks in lending to deficit countries. The idea would be to prevent these countries from bypassing the fund when they need to borrow, thus avoiding the belt-tightening conditions the agency can set on making loans.

Also, earlier this week, Gabriel Hauge, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said he had suggested to the IMF a study of a formal system for cofinancing balance-of-payments loans.

Possible Benefits

Mr. Hauge and other bankers see two possible benefits from such a relationship, aside from just slowing the growth of private debt of poor countries. One would involve obtaining better financial and economic information on borrowing countries so that private bankers could make a better assessment of the risk involved in such loans.

The other would be to enhance the safety of such loans through the conditions the IMF can set on how a borrowing country manages its fiscal affairs, conditions that would raise political resentments if the private bankers tried to impose them.

Some joint financing has already been done by commercial banks in coordination with other international lending agencies, such as the World Bank. However, this is on a small scale compared with the needs for financing balance-of-payments deficits, usually involving specific development projects.

The IMF's Mr. Dale, who spoke before a seminar of the New York Association of Business Economists, said "there is much to be said for some degree of greater cooperation" between commercial banks and official lending agencies. However, in the case of the IMF, there are three possible hurdles being discussed at the agency.

First, he said, "We have confidential relationships" with government officials in borrowing countries. If information gained through these relationships were to be given to private banks or made public, it might inhibit this kind of cooperation, he suggested.

Second, Mr. Dale warned, staff members of the IMF who study closely the internal affairs of a loan applicant might be more cautious in their comments if they knew they might be made public.

Finally, he said, "If there is to be some kind of cooperation, what are the implications for fund responsibility for [loans] by commercial banks? Would the fund have any responsibility for bad loans?"

Nevertheless, Mr. Dale said, the whole idea is "a current hot subject with us."

Mr. Dale also downgraded another idea for increasing the lending capacity of the IMF that it borrow in the private capital markets to increase its own lending resources. At present, the IMF is financed entirely by member nations.

Mr. Dale said the agency has the authority to borrow in the private capital market but, if this were done on a large scale, "a number of problems might present themselves."

Slower Money Supply Growth Boosts U.S. Credit Markets

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply continues to grow more slowly, the Federal Reserve disclosed yesterday, and the slowdown caused the credit markets to advance strongly late yesterday afternoon after the data were published.

The basic money supply fell $700 million in the week ended Wednesday, but the broader money supply rose $600 million. Most short-term interest rates monitored by the central bank declined slightly.

Earlier, the municipal bond market, which had been expected by many dealers to take a breather after handling an unusually heavy volume of new issues this week, continued to move higher in price and lower in rate in a move that surprised many.

The bond market's reasoning was that the slower growth in the money supply would permit the Federal Reserve to refrain from pushing interest rates higher. Without the Federal Reserve's action, the credit markets should at least remain stable and they may even head toward lower interest rates this summer, some dealers reasoned this week.

The basic money supply, made up of currency in circulation plus most checking account balances and known as M-1, averaged $321.7 billion over the four weeks ended June 1, the Fed disclosed.

As a result, M-1 grew at an annual rate of 10.9 per cent in the last two months, the interval that the monetary authorities monitor closely as perhaps the optimum period for effecting monetary policy. The 10.9-per-cent rate was slightly lower than the 11.5-per-cent two-month rate disclosed last week and the 12.5 per cent the week before.

On April 19, the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee, the 12-man group that sets monetary policy each month, decided that M-1 should increase within a 6 to 10-per-cent range during April-May. The rate exceeded the upper limit set by the committee, but some money market economists expect slow growth to continue into June, bringing the rate into line with Fed targets.

W. German Prices Up

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 10 (AP).—The cost of living in West Germany rose 0.4 per cent from the middle of April to the middle of May, up 3.8 per cent from mid-May 1976, the government announced. The government's price index, in which 1970 prices are considered a base of 100, stood at 146.5 by mid-May this year.

Kubota Profit Up By 3.8% in Year; Pilkington Gains

TOKYO, June 10 (AP-DJ).—Kubota Ltd. said today its net in the year ended March 31 was 21.68 billion yen ($79 million), up 3.8 per cent from 20.88 billion yen the previous year, when the annual net profit increase was 9.3 per cent.

Sales in the March year also rose to 460.57 billion yen, up 12.3 per cent from 410.08 billion yen in the prior year when sales fell 3.5 per cent.

The company, a manufacturer of cast iron pipes, agricultural and industrial machinery and housing equipment, forecast its net profit for the year ending next March 31 at 22 billion yen on sales of 520 billion yen.

Exports totaled about 7.5 per cent of all orders placed with the company in fiscal 1976, up from about 6.2 per cent in fiscal 1975.

Pilkington Net Up

LONDON, June 10 (AP-DJ).—Pilkington Brothers Ltd. posted a net profit of £30.5 million in the year ended March 31, up from £9.5 million the previous year, the company said today.

Sales rose to £390 million from £303 million. The glassmaker declared a total dividend of 10.4 pence a share.

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U.S. Panel to Probe Interest Rates

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The Carter administration's anti-inflation agency will begin immediately to monitor interest rates in the economy, a spokesman said today.

"In view of the recent increases, and speculation that interest rates may remain at current levels or continue to rise, a study of the situation seems warranted," said Robert Crandall, acting director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

"We will begin immediately to monitor this area," he said.

Chairman Henry Reuss of the House Banking Committee disclosed the council's decision, which he had called for earlier this week. A spokesman for the council confirmed the action.

"We haven't done it before; it's something we should be doing," the spokesman said.

President Carter's budget director, Bert Lance, has strongly criticized banks in recent weeks for raising their prime interest rate at a time when, he argued, money is plentiful.

Citibank Decision

But, for the second week in a row, Citibank, the nation's second largest bank, decided against increasing its prime rate above 6 3/4 per cent.

There seemed little doubt that Citibank's decision to forgo another increase was influenced by the criticism from the White House.

Rep. Reuss, D-Wis., welcomed Citibank's decision, calling it "an encouraging development for the economy." But he said interest rates are still high by historical standards and "impose an important cost on both business and consumers."

The decision by the Council on Wage and Price Stability to monitor interest rates was understood to have been cleared in advance with the White House.

Rep. Reuss had asked that the council monitor the inflationary impact of interest rates just as it does steel prices and wages.

Sharp Rise Noted

"Interest rates, such as the federal funds rate and the prime rate, have risen sharply in recent weeks," he told the council. "By adding interest rates to its 'inflation watch,' the council could make a valuable contribution, since the Federal Reserve System, subject to appreciable influence by the commercial banks, doesn't seem to have its heart in it."

The prime rate, a bank's most favorable loan rate, was last raised by major New York banks to 6 3/4 per cent, up from 6 1/2 per cent, on May 28. It was the second increase in two weeks.

According to a formula used by Citibank, it could have raised today its prime rate, which is the reference point for all other short-term interest rates, to 7 per cent.

A Citibank spokesman said the bank has changed its formula because of slow loan demand in New York, which appeared to confirm the White House view that loan money is in plentiful supply.

The bank said its new formula would reflect a spread of 1 1/4 per cent above the three-week average rate of 90-day commercial paper instead of the 1 1/2 per cent spread in effect since January, 1976.

Big Board Shows Small Gain Despite Unenthusiastic Mood

NEW YORK, June 10 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange achieved a small gain today despite an unenthusiastic mood on Wall Street.

Responding to favorable news on interest rates at the opening bell, prices rallied briefly before resuming, at midsession, a zigzag course like that of yesterday.

The recent increase in short-term interest rates has been a worrisome factor to investors, and confidence was restored somewhat today when Citibank announced that it would hold its prime lending rate unchanged at 6 3/4 per cent.

Analysts said another constructive factor today was some investor relief that the Federal Reserve Board has apparently succeeded in keeping a lid on the money supply's growth. The development removes pressure from the Fed to raise the rate on federal funds above their present level of about 5 3/8 per cent, they said.

D-J Advances 0.94

The Dow Jones industrial index closed up 0.94 at 910.79. At 3 p.m., it had been up 0.85.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners, 860 to 530. Volume totaled 20.63 million shares, up from 19.94 million yesterday.

Prominent among the gainers today was Getty Oil, which spurted 6 points to 199 1/2 on volume of nearly 26,000 shares. The company said in response to an inquiry that it could not account for the sharp rise in its stock.

Actively traded Bally Manufacturing rose 2 1/8 to 22 3/4. The company said plans have been completed to acquire an Atlantic City (N.J.) hotel.

Rockwell International was up 1 1/2 at 36 after a report from Washington that the Carter administration may soon approve production of the company's B-1 bomber.

R. J. Reynolds Up

R. J. Reynolds advanced 1 1/8 to 67 3/8. Analysts had expressed optimism over the company's long-term prospects, especially about its entry into the domestic energy area.

Falcon Seaboard continued higher, rising 1 7/8 to 55 1/8. The company is engaging in acquisition talks with Raytheon.

Avis did not open for trading today, after being halted yesterday. The company said today that its board declined to approve the offer of Norton Simon to acquire all outstanding Avis shares. Avis last traded at 21.

Pan American, the Big Board's volume leader, rose 1/2 to 5 3/8, while actively traded Twentieth Century-Fox was down 1 1/4 at 21 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.52 to 114.55. Volume came to 2.49 million shares, compared with 2.39 million yesterday.

Trading in options on the Chicago Board Options Exchange totaled 70,098 contracts, compared with 67,607 yesterday.

Japan Wholesale Prices

TOKYO, June 10 (AP-DJ).—The wholesale price index in Japan during May rose 0.1 per cent from April and was up 3.4 per cent from the year-earlier month to stand at 169.6 (1970 equals 100), the Bank of Japan reported.

INDUSTRY AND PORTUGUESE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

Following the major social and political changes which took place in April 1974, Portugal is a new country. But in economic terms these changes and the adaptation of our development to patterns like those of developed countries in Europe are weak and impose an urgent task: national economic reconstruction.

Historical influences on the Portuguese economy are strong and cannot be forgotten when evaluating the global effort that is required.

The rates that have characterized our evolution during the last fifteen years indicate some progress and financial indexes suggest a model country with regard to financial stability. Behind these figures, however other realities go unnoticed: the rapid growth in the industrial sector during the period 1968-1973 (attaining a rate of 10%), has not performed a leading role in development (the agricultural sector is stagnating, there are not sufficient new jobs, and emigration is consequently high) and it should not be forgotten that this growth was mainly achieved under artificial conditions, including protectionism and low salaries; the excess in the balance of payments due to emigrants' remittances and tourism receipts conceals a lack of production in order to meet internal demands as shown by the chronic deficit in the commercial balance.

In short, this economic growth took place in the complete absence of a suitable model for development.

The resulting industrial structure is an excellent indication: the excessive weight of traditional sectors, some of them strongly dependent on external market circumstances, and the weak participation of industries producing equipment and intermediary goods.

The Constitutional Government wishes to establish economic development on a firm basis that should not be evaluated only by spectacular rates in the short term, but should be based on the consolidation of a productive system, which may lead to the fulfillment of certain goals expressed in its program, such as employment and the satisfaction of the population's basic needs. Therefore, the Government is putting into effect the 1977 plan, and comitting itself, during the current year, to the elaboration of a plan for 1980, as well as a long-term plan defining strategic development for 1980.

Considerable support on the part of Industry is required in order to attain several goals (employment, production, exports, investment). It must show in both ways: as an essential factor in the creation of a coherent productive system that will overcome, as soon as possible, the structural distortions mentioned; and as an answer to the urgent problems of the Portuguese economy referred to above, unemployment and the balance of payments deficit.

The strategy must consider the use of public as well as private investments. The former may perform an impotant task within its sphere of activity, the nationalized basic sectors. Projects include in the PISEE—Program of Investments of the State Empresarial Sector—initiated or in the making during the first half of the current year. Approximately $550 million are divided essentially among the electricity, industrial chemical products, iron, steel, and oil refinery industries. Investments involving the improvement of natural resources are also included in this project, particularly mining, products such as Aljustrel pyrites, Moncorvo haematites, marble, salt, tungsten and syenites.

Once the normal exploration phase of investments has been attained, the expected additional gross value added will be around $190 million and the effect on the balance of payments will be an annual gain of $400 million in currencies. The total number of new jobs will be 6,500.

However, more significant results are expected as these investments occur in economic sectors that, due to the great intensity of the inter-industrial relations involved, will have substantial indirect effects throughout industry as well as in other sectors such as construction.

The private sector remains nevertheless the most important in global terms, and its reanimation is therefore indispensable to the achievement of the expected goals. In this sense, several measures have been decided upon, including the alignment of prices with new production costs, and the normalization of labor relationships within companies.

In addition, foreign investors now have new conditions in Portugal, in accordance with the new law concerning foreign investment, whose approval is expected soon.

Public services, fundamental means for the economic reconstruction of a country, are being created or reorganized, although we are trying not to expand the public administration. One of these services is the Institute for the Support of Small and Medium Industries (IAPMEI) whose spheres of action are the traditional sectors of private investment. It has been a great technical and financial support for several production units.

The Industrial Park Public Enterprise (EPPI) aims primarily to correct local asymetries, which have been reinforced during the last ten years. It also gives technical support in the creation of infrastructures, permitting investments that otherwise would be impracticable.

The Institute of State Participations (IPE) should also be mentioned, as well as the Institute of Foreign Investment, which will apply the new law.

The Institute of Industrial Development is being created and its main function will be the promotion of projects to be executed by private investors in areas considered as prioritary for the development and complement of industrial structure.

The great perspectives that the investments program opens to public and private enterprises, as well as those resulting from new conditions for private sector reanimation, point to the possibility of an increase in industrial production growth rates to levels like those achieved during the last years before 1973. This is essential in order to attain a standard of living approximately equivalent to European patterns and to open new perspectives for Portugal's integration as a full member of the EEC, within a relatively short time.

This purpose is clearly firm, from an international point of view, and minimum conditions for its achievement have been put into effect.

GABINETE DE ESTUDOS E PLANEAMENTO DO MINISTÉRIO DA INDUSTRIA E TECNOLOGIA
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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 10, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8849 Abitibi	$19	17¾	19¼	
120 Acklands	$11½	11½	11½	
1200 Agnico E	5¾	5¼	5½	
500 Agra Ind A	5¾	5¼	5¼	+¼
20009 Alta Gas A	$19¼	14¾	15¼	+1¼
5325 Almine	59½	9½	9½	+⅛
200 Andres W	8¾	8¼	8¼	+½
300 Argus C pr	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
6850 Atco A	$18	17¾	17¾	+⅛
23692 Bell Canad	$52	51¾	52	+¼
1590 BP Can	$13	12¾	13	+½
5700 Banister C	$13¼	12½	13	+¾
9663 Bank N S	$16½	19¼	19½	
860 Baton B	$8¾	8¼	8¾	+¼
600 Bath Cop A	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
1900 Block Bros	5¾	6½	6½	
5100 Bovis Cor	70	67	67	
16683 Bralor Res	420	410	420	+10
149 Bramalea	56⅞	6½	6¾	+⅛
6039 Brameda	130	125	130	+5
1400 Brenda M	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
3450 Bridger	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
200 BCFP	$23⅛	23⅛	23	
2125 BC Phone	$14	13⅞	14	+¼
345 Brunswk	460	460	460	−5
900 Budd Auto	5⅞	7½	7½	
1900 Burns Fds	9	9	9	
225 Cad Fry	19	9	9	−⅛
75 Cu Pont	$13¼	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
1113 Dylex L A	7	7	7	
317 East Mal	205	205	205	−7
3200 Electro A	240	235	240	+5
710 Emco	5	5	5	−⅛
1867 Falcon C	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
649 Fibrg Nik A	$32¾	32½	32¾	
600 Fed Ind A	5⅞	5¼	5¼	−⅛
57 Ford Cnda	395	94	94	
700 Francana	5⅞	7¼	7½	−⅛
1925 G M Res	320	315	315	
100 G Distrb A	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
500 Gibraltar	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15 Goodyear	$14	12¾	12¾	−1
5800 Graff G	$18¼	18¼	18¼	−¼
1700 Granduc	100	97	97	−3
600 Gt Oil Sds	57	7	7	+¼
375 GL Paper	$26½	26	26½	+½
400 Gt W Life	232	57	57	
100 Greyhnd	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
128 Guar Trst	8¾	8¼	8¼	
100 Hambro C	375	375	375	
200 H Group A	265	265	265	
1600 Hard Crp A	325	320	320	−10
2300 Hawker A	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
10980 H Bay Co	0$14⅛	14¼	14¼	
11530 IAC	$16½	16⅛	16½	+¼
1400 Indal	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
100 Inglis	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
25600 Inland Gas	$10¾	10½	10¾	+⅛
3100 Inter-City	$6½	6½	6½	
339 Int Mogul	260	260	260	+5
13952 Int Pipe A	$14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
1750 Inv Grp A	5⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
75 Ivaco A	5⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅜
5950 Jannock	9	9	9	
3600 Kaiser Re	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	−¼
4675 Kerr A A	$15¼	14¾	15¼	+⅝
58360 Koffler A	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+¼
1538 Labatt A	$18¼	18	18¼	
100 Lab Min	$33½	33½	33½	−½
4900 Lacana	425	405	420	+5
7100 LOnt Cem	320	320	320	−5
1256 Lob Co A	365	360	365	
300 Lob Co B	355	350	355	−5
845 Loeb M	420	400	420	+20
4700 MICC	8⅝	8¾	8¾	
341 Mclen H A	58	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
2671 MB Ltd	$20⅝	20¼	20¾	+⅛
500 M L Mills	38	37½	38	+⅛
28 Malsani A	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−¼
430 Mer Stor A	$10⅞	11½	11½	+⅛
9170 Moore	$30¾	30½	30¾	
50 Murphy	5⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
5300 Nabrs Dis	21⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
1972 Neonex	202	200	200	−2
3619 Noranda A	$27½	27¼	27½	−⅛
18216 Norcen	$11½	11¼	11½	−⅛
1630 NTecm B	w $12	11⅞	12⅛	+¼
1525 Nowsco W	$23¾	23½	23½	−½
3800 Orchan A	212	211	211	
16785 Oshawa A	470	465	470	+5
500 Pamour A	330	320	330	+10
1400 PanCan P	$26¾	26¼	26¾	+⅜
1000 Pafino N V	$19⅝	19½	19½	−½
400 Pembine	400	400	400	
1500 Petrofina	37	17	17	+¼
42130 Pole Shops	5⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+⅜
1040 Pine Point	$31⅛	31	31⅛	−⅛
600 Pitts C	5	5	5	
25 Placer	5⅛	18	19	−⅜
1100 Redpath A	$14¾	14½	14¾	
4115 Reed Oslr A	$8⅝	8¾	8¾	+⅛
595 Reichhold	$22½	22½	22½	
3020 Revnu Prp	6⅞	66	66	
100 Scotts A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6792 Shell Can	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	
14292 Sherritt A	15⅛	5	5⅛	−⅛
11150 Siebens	$14¼	14	14¼	+¼
1380 Simpsons	55	49	49	
200 Simpson S	56⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5418 Slater Stl	5½	7⅞	7⅞	
800 Southm A	$19	19	19	−¼
1000 St Brodcsl	5⅛	9½	9½	+⅛
3936 Stelco A	$26	25½	25½	−¼
409 Steep R	210	205	210	+5
2912 Teck Cor A	5⅞	6½	6⅞	−⅛
2600 Teck Cor B	5		5	
500 Teledyne	5½	5½	5½	
35 Thom N A	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
4440 Tor Dm Bk	$17¼	17	17¼	+¼
8034 Traders A	$16½	16¼	16⅜	+⅛
17895 Trns Mt A	$11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅝
24262 TrCan PL	$15⅛	14⅞	15	
1325 Un Carbid	$16½	16¼	16½	
6053 UGas A	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+⅛
500 Union Oil	9⅛	9½	9½	
800 U Keno	5⅞	7¼	7¼	
2750 U Siscoe	5⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅛
2900 Upp Can	125	120	125	+1
300 Van Der	270	270	270	+10
500 Voyager P	5⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
800 Weldwod	$11⅞	11¾	11¾	−⅛
18000 Wstburne	10	9¾	9¾	−⅜
2600 West Mine	395	385	390	+10
700 Weston	$12¾	12¼	12¼	−⅛
550 Woodwd A	$15¼	15	15	+⅛

Total sales 2,251,769 shares

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, June 10, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4½	4⅞
AFA PrS	5	54.5%
AID Inc	8½	10½
AVM Cp	3¼	3¾
Addisn W	7	7½
Adv Ros	3½	3⅞
Alberts	7½	8¼
Alico Inc	10¼	11
Allyn Bac	10	VT
GmAFinl	11½	11¾
Am Furn	2⅛	2⅞
Am Greet	9¼	9½
A Micro	11¼	11¾
Am Telev	24½	25½
Am Weld	12	14
Amrr Dv	1½	1¾
Anadite	4⅞	5¼
Anheus B	23½	23⅝
AntaCr	5	5⅝
Ard Mav	2	2¼
ArkWhO	23	23¾
AsCC Bot	12¼	14
AthGas Lt	15¼	15⅝
Baird Al	5½	5⅝
Bang Hv	14¾	15¼
Bkam Rlt	10½	11
BasicRs	9	9½
Bassett F	16¼	17
Bay's Mk	8⅝	9⅛
Beeline	4⅝	7⅛
Betz Lab	28	29¾
Bibb Co	8⅞	9⅛
Bird Son	31½	33
Birtchr	7¼	7⅝
Blck Hills	22½	22¾
Bonza Int	3⅝	3⅞
Brinks	5⅝	6¼
Brks Sca	24	24¾
Brwning	7⅝	8
Buckb M	9½	9¾
Buckeye	10¾	10¾
Burn Sim	3⅛	3½
CalWSv	30	31½
Camal Ch	3⅛	3⅝
Canrad H	2⅝	3
Cap Swst	4½	4¾
Capin Air	2⅜	2¾
Cap Tec	3¼	3⅝
Care Cp	4⅝	4⅞
CenVt PS	14¾	15⅛
Chm Lea	12¼	13¼
Chese Ut	10¾	11½
Hi Brldg	57½	59½
Chilln Cp	6⅞	6½
ChrisS	14¾	116
Circle F	5½	6¼
CitznUt A	26½	27
CitznUt B	31	31¾
Clark Mf	27	28½
Clow Cp	9⅞	10
Colu Vent	4¾	4½
Com Clr	10⅞	10⅝
Coml Sh	27	29
Comw Pa	31½	32½
Con Pap	32¾	33¾
Craw Co	13	13¾
Cross Co	25¾	26½
Cultr Fed	1½	2¼
Donly M	12¼	13¼
Data Dsn	3¾	4½
Data 100	6¼	6¾
DavtMal	27	29½
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	27¾	28½
DeLuxe C	56¼	57
Det CanT	13	14
Det IntBr	34½	37½
Dewey El	7⅞	14⅞
Diam Cry	19¼	20½
Dixn Cru	20	21
Docutel	4⅞	5¼
pilar C	10⅛	10½
Dorch G	8½	9⅛
Dovle DS	16½	19
Dunkin D	6⅛	7¼
Duriron	16½	17½
Eberln In	5¾	6¼
Econ Lab	20	21¾
ElPas El	11½	11
Elder Be	7½	8
Elec Nucl	8½	9½
Elec Med	2⅞	3¼
Energy C	15¾	17½
EnnvsIn	3	3¼
Equty Oil	16¾	19¼
Etan Al	17¾	18½
Fab Tek	1	1½
FidUn LF	19½	20⅛
Fingrht	6⅝	6¾
FlbKSys	35	38¼
FstFbst	16¼	18
FtEmpSt	7¼	7¾
FtWnFn	2¼	3
Ficknsr	14½	15½
Fla WatU	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest O	16	18⅝
Frmldi	3	3½
Folcmat	10¼	10¾
Frklin Cp	5½	5¾
Frnklin El	15¾	16¼
Frnd Ice	11½	12¼
Gen RIEs	3¾	4½
G Reinsu	171	173
Gov EFin	11⅞	12
Graph Cn	16¾	17½
Green Mt	12	12½
Grev Adv	22½	24½
Gulf Intst	17½	17⅞
Gyrodn	2¾	3¼
Harper R	10	11¼
Hartt NC	12½	13
Henred F	16½	17¼
Holobm	1⅜	1¾
Hoover	12⅝	12⅞
Horiz Res	1	1½
Huds Pap	29	30½
Hyatt Co	7⅝	8
Hyett Int	4¼	4¾
Ind Nuclr	3¼	3⅝
Infra Ind	2	2½
ntel Co	46½	48
Inlerc En	13	14
Intrmk In	3½	4
Intrmt Sv	19⅞	20
InBk Wsh	5	5⅛
IaSou Ut	26¾	27⅞
JamWPr	4⅞	5⅛
Jamsby	16	13¾
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joslyn M	15¼	16
KalsSH pf	19½	20½
Kalvar	19¼	21½
Kaman A	21½	22¼
Kamps A	6	6½
Kate Gre	1¼	1½
Kaysam	4¾	4⅞
Kear Tr	9½	9⅞
Kelly Svc	22¾	23½
Keuff Ess	12	13
eye Fib	15⅞	16¼
Key CusF	4	4½
evs Int	16	16¾
KKing Int	4⅛	4
Knap Vog	16½	17½
Lance In	22½	23½
Land Res	1¼	1½
Lane Co	15½	17½
Limil Sm	24½	25
Lin Bcast	16¾	16¾
Log Elrn	5½	6¼
Madisn G	16½	16⅝
Mail Rity	5⅛	5½
Mailkrt	35	36
MstAssis	5⅛	5⅝
Manor C	5½	5¾
Maui LP	17½	17⅞
McCorm	16⅞	16⅝
Mcuey	15	15¾
Measur	14⅞	14½
Medtrn	26	27½
Merid In	2⅛	3⅛
Midsx W	20½	21¼
Midld Ca	2½	2⅝
Midl Bks	23	24
Milgrm	21⅝	22½
MissVl G	16¾	17¼
Mont Col	4⅝	5
Moore S	11½	12⅝
Moore P	11	12
Morg Res	1½	1
Mostek	16⅝	16¾
Motch M	5	6
Mot Club	4½	4¾
Mueller	15	16
Narag Cp	11⅝	12½
Nat G&O	14	15
Nat Lib	5½	6
N SecRsh	5½	6¼
Natnw Ri	6	7
NNat G	14	14¾
Nielsn A	20	20½
Nielsn B	19¾	20¼
NoCar Gs	11⅝	12¾
NoEOil un	35	35¾
NW NatG	9¼	9⅝
NW PuSv	18½	19
Norel Cp	18½	19½
Ogilvy M	31	34⅝
Ohio Ferr	14½	15½
Otter TP	20¼	20¾
Over NA	3⅞	4¼
PCA Int	11¾	12½
Pabst Br	23½	24⅛
PacGa R	25¾	26
Pakco	1	2
Pauley P	7	7¾
Peerl Mf	10½	14¼
Pa Enter	17¼	17¾
PrclGG	13¾	13½
Petrsn H	14¼	15
Petrolit	44½	45½
Pettibon	24	25
Piedmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Pinkrtn	29	29¾
Plon HIB	23¾	23¾
Plstlin	21½	21½
Fossis Cp	14	14½
Progrp	7	7⅝
PubS NC	11¾	11⅝
P Bennet	14	14½
PutD Cap	6⅞	7⅛
ual Inns	2⅝	2¾
Ragen Pr	7⅞	8⅝
Rahall C	16½	17½
Raychm	114	119
Raymnd	20½	21½
Recog Eq	7½	7¾
Road Ex	33	33¾
Robin M	21	36⅞
Roslcn J	3	3¼
Rouse	6⅛	6⅝
Rus Stov	13½	14
Sadlier	2½	3
Scan Dat	7½	8
Scripps H	34	36
Scis Delt	2⅞	3½
Seneca F	3⅝	4⅛
SevenUp	26½	27¼
Shaw Co	24½	25½
Snap Tls	27	27½
SolidSt Sc	5¾	6½
S CalWat	13	14¼
SwGs Cp	10⅝	11
SwEl Sv	15¾	16½
Standyn	26¼	26¾
Std Regis	22½	23¼
Stan HPd	14¾	15¼
Storig Str	5	34½
Strawb Cl	24	25½
Super El	5	5½
TIME DC	5⅝	6
Tampax	37	38
Tech Pub	23	25
Tecum P	5½	6¼
Tennant	31	33
Tifmy Co	10½	11
TascCp	4⅞	5⅛
Transc O	10¾	11¼
Trlco Pd	40½	41¼
Trim OG	7	7⅝
Tymshr	19¼	19
Tyson F	14	14¾
Un McGil	9	10
US Surg	12½	13
US TrkLn	14	14½
UVa Bks	17⅝	18⅛
UpPen P	20	20¾
Valley Ga	10½	11
VanD Air	10¼	10
Vance S	3⅞	4⅛
Velcro	2⅝	9
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	20½	21½
Wads Pu	9	9½
Wsh NG	14⅝	15¼
Webb Re	12	12¾
WecoDvl	4½	4⅝
Weight W	9⅝	8¾
Weldtrn	11½	2¼
Welng M	6⅛	6⅝
Well Ger	5¼	6
Wstn Mtg	2⅝	3
Westmd	40	40¾
Wdwrd L	25	25¾
Wright W	4	4⅝
ZionUt B	25½	26½

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.20
Albert Heijn	88.30
Algembank	308
Amrobank	68
A'dam Rub	85
Fokker	29
Heineken	179.10
H.V.A.	47.50
Holl-Am-H	92.20
Hoogovens	37.40
K.L.M.	110
Nat Nederl	89.30
Pakhoed	81
Philips'	28
Robeco	179.50
Rolinco	130.20
Royal Dutch	140.10
Unilever	126.30
Van Ommer	159.50
Ver Mach	78

Brussels

Arbed	2,470
Brux-Lamb	1,620
Cock Ougree	540
Electrobel	5,910
GB-Inno-BM	1,725
Hoboken	3,110
Petrofina	4,220
Ph Gevaert	1,265
Soc Générale	1,930
Solvay	2,580
Un Minière	920

Frankfurt

AEG	98.20
BASF	162.70
Bayer	141.90
Commerzbk	196.80
Cont Gummi	73.80
Daimler	350.50
Demag	151
Deutbank	268.40
DresdnBk	215.30
Hoechst	139.10
Hoesch	48.80
Karlstd	248.50
Kaufhof	226
KHD	161
Lufthansa	113
Mannesmann	160
Metallgesell	219
Neckermann	51.50
RWE new	165
Schering	384.80
Siemens	258.70
Thyssen	114.50
Varta	261
Veba	126.80
Volkswagen	179.50

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.48
Anglo-Am	26.50
Barclay Bk	5.58
Beecham Gr	4.86
BICC	1.08
Boots	1.72
Bowater	1.82
Brit-Am Tob	2.75
Brit-Oxyg	0.52½
Brit Pet	9.12
Burmah	0.76
CadburySc	0.46½
Chartered	1.16
Courtaulds	1.31
DeBeer D	2.46
Decca Rec	3.37
Distillers	1.44
Dunlop	1.06
E Mus Ind	2.22
GEC	1.82
FreeStGed $	10⅞
GKN	3.45
Glaxo Gr	5.15
Gold Fields	1.36
Gt Un St	2.23
Guinness	1.42
Hawker-Sidd	6.22
Hudson Bay	11 ¼
Imp Chem	3.92
Imps	0.73½
Marks&Spen	1.17
Metal Box	3.24
Nichols	0.66
Plessey	0.80
Rand Mines	1.57
Rank Org	1.92
Royal Dutch	46 ⅞
R.T.Z.	2.57
Shell	5.36
Thorn (A)	2.94
Tube Invest	4.22
Union Carb	2.04
Vickers	1.64
War L$½	29.00
West Deep $	8.40
West Drief $	20.25
West Hold $	14.25
West Min	1.52
Woolworth	0.59
ZCI	0.16

Paris

Air Liquide	348
Alimentaire	—
Aquitaine	—
BSN	380
Carrefour	—
Cim Lafarge	—
Cie Bancaire	—
CFP	100.60
CGE	228.40
CCF	—
Ferodo	—
Imétal	—
L'Oréal	—
Mach Bull	24.30
Michelin	1,030
Moët-Henn	—
Moulinex	—
Paribas	137.70
PUK	75.40
Penarroya	44.80
Perrier	—
Peugeot	226
Rh Poulenc	61.80
Sacilor	20
St Gobain	—
Suez	206.50
Téléméca	501
Thomson	149
Usinor	22.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,535
Buehrle	1,960
B Boveri	1,470
Ciba Geigy	1,380
Cr Suisse	2,000
Fischer	690
Hoffroch N	8,675
Nestlé	3,345
Sandoz	4,300
Stê B Suisse	366
Sulzer	2,575
U.B. Suisse	2,860

*Ex Dividend.

S. African Gold Shares

*Quotes in dollars do not include London dollar premium.

Milan Stock Prices

Closing stock prices from Italy are unavailable due to a strike by brokers' agents at the Milan Stock Exchange.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 10, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texaco Inc	470,800	27	+⅜
Pan Am	468,200	5⅛	+½
Twent Cent	334,500	21¼	−1⅜
Colum Pict	232,000	15	+¾
AmTT	220,200	62⅜	−⅛
Cont Oil	201,700	32⅛	−½
BallyMfg	201,300	22½	+1⅝
Exxon	200,900	51	+⅛
Monroe Eq	200,500	12	+¼
PubSvc Ind	172,700	29⅛	−⅛
DigitalEq	169,100	45	+1¾
Hercule Inc	162,000	16½	−⅛
Gen Elec	159,700	56½	+½
Gen Motors	154,200	67¾	+⅜
Gulf Oil	148,400	28⅛	+⅜
Westgh El	148,400	21	+¾

	Today Close	Prev. NYSE Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	20.63	19.96
Advanced	859	755
Declined	540	652
Unchanged	449	468
Total issues	1848	1875
New 1977 highs	57	45
New 1977 lows	33	41

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	910.45	915.20	904.77	910.79	+0.94
20 Trn	225.23	228.22	224.71	227.29	+1.66
15 Utl	112.60	113.24	112.19	112.79	−0.10
65 Stk	309.15	311.17	307.48	309.80	+0.68

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	108.94	107.64	108.51	+0.37
Utilities	55.21	54.61	54.97	+0.02
Finance	11.68	11.55	11.64	+0.06
Transportation	14.88	14.65	14.82	+0.07
Composite	98.86	97.68	98.46	+0.32

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.80	53.63	53.80	+0.18
Industrials	57.89	57.69	57.89	+0.21
Transportation	43.22	43.01	43.22	+0.34
Utilities	41.24	41.18	41.24	+0.04
Finance	54.69	54.52	54.69	+0.23

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 9	116,875	243,431	1,817
June 8	131,227	279,668	938
June 7	127,912	266,449	1,661
June 6	152,837	270,632	1,349
June 3	135,788	238,148	1,217

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Kaiser Ind	101,900	4⅞	+⅛
GIBas Pet	75,000	4¾	
Amint Pict	67,600	6⅛	+⅜
USNat Res	62,000	6⅞	
Husky Oil	52,900	27	+½
Champ Ho	48,200	2⅝	+⅛
FrsHstmp	45,800	9⅛	+⅞
CMI Corp	45,200	4¾	+⅝
Damson Oil	43,800	8¾	+¼
HouOilM	42,200	53⅝	−⅝

Appro final total 2,490,000
Stock sales year ago 2,170,395

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
114.55	114.03	114.55	+0.52

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2742 Bnk Mont	$15	14⅞	15	+¼
515 Can Cem	8¾	8¼	8¼	+⅛
525 Cdnint Pw	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+¼
200 Canron	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+½
525 Con Bath	$23½	23⅛	23½	+¼
370 Dom Brdg	521	21	21	+¼
1400 Fnd Col	171	168	171	−3
100 Imasco	$24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
2100 Molson A	517	16½	16⅝	
4600 Power Co	5⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
564 Price Co.	5⅞	9	9	+¼
2695 Royal Bnk	$25¼	24⅞	25	+⅜
3130 RoyTrst A	$15	15	15	
100 Steinbrg A	15	15	15	
5000 Trizec	512	12	12	−⅛

Total sales 313,404 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	93.60	93.40	99.50	87.80
Brussels	100.58	100.95	107.82	100.35
Frankfurt	143.25	143.45	148.98	132.11
London 30	449.40	446.80	477.40	358.60
London 500	204.34	203.71	213.39	164.45
Milan	— Closed —			
Paris	— N.A. —			
Sydney	457.96	460.36	468.57	419.68
Tokyo (n)	372.81	375.08	394.14	364.70
Tokyo (o)	4927.54	5055.30	5157.07	4870.24
Zurich	293.90	293.60	313.30	292.80

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

June 10, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	343	Matsu E. Wks.	621
Canon	597	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	119
Dai Nip. Print.	542	Mitsubi Corp.	475
Fuji Bank	276	Mitsui Co.	349
Fuji Photo	829	Mitsukoshi	452
Hitachi	205	Nippon Elec.	269
Honda Motor	603	Sharp	383
C. Itoh	263	Shiseido	1,140
Japan Air L.	2,430	Sony Corp.	2,420
Kansai El. P.	935	Sumitomo Bk.	277
Kao Soap	665	Taisho Marine	321
Kirin Brewery	371	Takeda Chem.	333
Komatsu	331	Teijin	123
Kubota	320	Tokio Marine	460
Matsu Ind.	618	Toray	122

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 10

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
Plast .05e	4	17	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
RCp .35	8	5	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
PRO .56	5	14	10¾	10	10 +	⅛
CCp .60	6	7	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
KCp .32	7	33	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
ion .28b	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
onCp	7	25	4	3⅞	4	
mRs .04e	7	11	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
beOil .16	18	92	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅝
isCp	6	24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
onca		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
ckAir	5	7	4½	4½	4½	
aWa .05e	119	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
olec .32e	7	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
gAir	16	43	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
gA wtt		2	⅝	½	⅝+	⅛
IT .36e	5	5	6½	6½	6½	
IArt		15	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
IThr .88	8	x3	16½	16½	16½—	¾
hamd	6	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
imll .20e	4	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
ecCp		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
rFds .50	10	16	16	15½	16¼+	⅝
AX wt		37	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Agro		6	3	3	3	
Bllrt .25	11	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
Brd wt		27	22½	22¼	22½+	⅝
BusP .28	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
Fletch		11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
rPd .34	18	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
IPlct	7	610	6⅞	5⅞	6½+	1½
alzeA .40	7	17	7½	7¼	7½	
alzeB .40	7	2	7½	7½	7½	
MI 2.80e	5	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	⅛
ollnns	6	21	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
Petf 2.20	10	155	36¾	35	35¾+	⅛
ecs .28	7	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
fEq	6	257	7⅞	7¼	7½+	⅛
ScIE .04e	24	18	10	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
Tec .25e	5	15	5	5	5 —	⅛
UtIS .90e		19	10½	10	10 —	⅛
loC .10e	7	14	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
on .28b	6	2	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
dDta	8	55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
dDev	18	162	5⅞	5½	5½+	½
ftCs .32	10	16	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅝
ohCp .12	14	58	4½	4¼	4½+	⅛
owE	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
odel	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
mera .30	12	46	11⅞	11½	11⅝+	⅛
nSvc		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
ex .16e	8	44	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
anta .20e	4	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
sCM	10	76	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
sCp wt		6	13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
wt .30	18	17	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
reIO .34		105	28½	28¼	28½+	⅛
Trn .70t		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
nBid	6	16	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
idal 1.20	8	1	20	20	20 +	¼
nCp	7	20	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛

B

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
Eng	38	2	1⅝	2	1⅝	
rMt .50	10	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
orEl .24	9	6	19⅝	19½	19½—	¼
wS .32p		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
ig 1.60e		2	17¼	16⅝	17¼+	⅛
rPun wt		49	2	1⅞	2	
ster .40	7	109	32⅝	31½	32½+	⅝
ier .08	8	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
esE		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
wl .20e	34	7	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
yWr .55	8	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
hSp .20	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
rick		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
rR .06t	5	5	2	2	2	
us		7	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
enB	5	21	4½	4½	4½	
pf 3.75		3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
zO		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
a .14b	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
enC		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
rtyE		33	3	2⅞	3	
en .48	9	25	11¾	11⅝	11¾+	⅝
Jad	9	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅝
Sp .30b	4	6	7½	7½	7½	
Mf 1a	7	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
eyS .80b	9	4	15½	15½	15½+	¼
sng .30	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
nAp .40	20	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Ber .20	27	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
Vell .10	44	73	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	¼
ftdN .20	12	86	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
ftFAr wt		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
scanA .1a	3	30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
nEn 1	7	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
werC		4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Dart .20	7	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
dySe	16	5	21½	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
ckSP .40	5	x2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
wnCo wt		6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
FA .68	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
FB .68	9	91	14	14	14 +	⅛
hler	4	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
gess	11	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ing 1.10	7	13	12⅝	12¾	12¾	
nsln .40	10	28	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
lerin .50	7	33	16⅝	16⅝	16½—	⅛

C

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
Pet .21c	30	x27	37¾	36⅞	37¾+	⅝
Pot wt		1	u24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Cp	22	1	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
Cp .24r	16	13	u18⅝	18¼	18¼	
I Cp	11	426	4⅝	4⅛	4½+	⅝
sDes .20	4	4	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
Cp .64	5	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
Tran .30	5	1	10½	u10½	10½—	⅛
leA .15	4	1	3⅛	d3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
tor .25b	8	14	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
omp		64	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
f pf 2.50		x4	24½	24⅛	24½+	¾
rIC 1.20	6	x27	18⅛	18	18 +	⅛
ico	33	18	8⅛	8	8	
ChbA		5	2⅞	u2 13-16	2⅞	
Exp .85e	10	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
HomO	14	25	5½	5½	5½	
Hydr .25	10	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
PA .75j	9	28	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
Marc .20	9	1	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	-1-16
Merr	9	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
Occl .54	5	4	12⅝	u12⅝	12⅝—	½
SupO	8	7	u44	43¾	44 +	½
ehart		5	1⅝	1½	1½	
IRFd .20	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ssis .30		23	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
hat 1.80	10	97	20½	20¼	20¼	
PLpf 5		220	u63¾	63¼	63¼+	1½
rolDv		1	4	4	4	
AeMI 1	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
d 1.28a		7	19⅝	19⅝	17⅝	
lem	16	13	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
ftm .12e	94	46	14⅝	14	14⅝—	¼
kCft 5		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
Sec .88e		14	6	5⅞	5⅞	
ill .1b	16	13	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	¼
CCp .02e	12	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MI .40	7	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
mHlp		439	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
sWld	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
sina .80e	8	27	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
ram	18	4	2	2	2	
ckK .20	8	15	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
ssFl .84	7	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
mnt		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
sing 1	8	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
hm .25	4	72	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
mn .68	7	320	15⅛	d15	15 —	⅛
nCml		69	6⅝	6½	6½	
ellC .40	5	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
Grp .14		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
All .15	9	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
Mfl .20	25	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
ldint	9	16	8	7⅝	7⅞	
svc .30a	8	23	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
PS 1.62	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
uec	7	30	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅝
ooln .32	23	161	u19¼	18¼	18⅞+	¼
puD	6	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
ohm .50	6	19	u12⅝	12	12¼+	⅛
rdF		4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
dec	3	7	11½	11	11½	
roy .14	6	9	4	4	4 —	⅛
sOG	16	31	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
MII	18	17	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
ftel wt		13	1½	1½	1½	
kPV .70t	15	20	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
don		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
sLb .30e	8	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
rBlk .80	11	12	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
CC	20	18	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
mrE .12t	48	9	4	4	4	
sAT 1.20	11	134	36¼	35½	36¼—	⅛
tcR .36	33	98	11¼	10½	11¼+	⅝
stIO .40e	15	29	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
lcCo .40	9	31	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
ticaB .80	5	2	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛

D

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
—	4	15	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
G .49f	4	35	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
monC	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
nson	26	344	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
tel .22b	9	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
ead .16e	7	155	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
MIn .20e	20	10	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
Labs .36	6	10	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	¼
tTalE .10r	11	20	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
CpA	6	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
onGp	6	250	29½	29½	29½	
ficon		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ardSt .40	5	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Fab .10e		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
ersey .56	9	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
cumat	10	247	7½	d 7⅛	7½	
nePI	7	103	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
nter .80	12	4	13½	13¼	13½+	¼
nkeny 1.12	4	6	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
ctUI 1.32		3	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞+	¼
pFair .40b	4	5	9	9	9	
ghPd 1	6	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
-Tel .20b	8	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
ntchm .05	16	24	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	¼
nAm 6		33	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
nellEl	20	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

E

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
C	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
G Inc 25c		5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	¼
gleC		2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
rthRes 1	3	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
sonO .20b	25	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	⅛
ndyn .30	11	12	16½	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
mos		7	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
AO .30e	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
renP .10a	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
orCp .12	7	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Hose		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
AudD .21t	17	9	4	4	4	
ectrog 1	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
ckEng .28	7	5	8	8	8	
ecAm 1.20	9	13	21½	21¼	21½—	⅛
gyRs	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
nstEC .64	6	22	18½	13⅞	12⅞—	⅝
sexCh .40	6	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
anAr .20r	10	4	14	14	14 —	⅛
ectnd	2	29	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
ecutn .31t	12	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

F

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
Inc .01e	19	58	s 3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
A Corp	20	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
bind .25e	5	66	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛+	¼
FarmCr .24e	10	4	2½	2½	2½	
FamDoll .20	6	6	6	6	6	
FashFab		10	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
FayDrg .12a	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
FedRes		51	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
Felmnt .20e	17	24	19	18⅝	19 +	½
Fellsway .40	5	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Fibrebrd wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
Fidelco		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Fitmwy .10r	8	81	9⅞	9½	9½—	¼
FinGen .40	5	2	10	10	10	
FtComm .50a	11	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
FtSLSh .05e	10	7	10½	10½	10½	
Fstmrk		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
FischrP .48t	6	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
FitchbG 1.64	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
FlightSf .12	8	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
FlaCap	5	10	4	4	4	
FlowGen	6	21	5⅛	5	5	
Flowers .44	7	22	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
FlukeJ .73t	10	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
FlyDlaO	7	86	21⅝	21⅛	21M+	⅛
Foodrm .40	4	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Foodws .20a	8	29	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
ForestLab	7	5	3½	3½	3½	
FoxStaP .50	11	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
FranklnRf		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
FrankNu .40	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Fresnillo .40	26	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
FriendFr		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Frigtmp .55t	6	398	9⅝	8½	8⅞+	⅝
Frischs .20b	8	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
FrontAir .19t	5	45	8¼	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
FrontAir wt		7	3⅛	3	3⅛+	¼

G

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
GHExpt		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
GIT Ind		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
GRCp		14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
GSCEn .42c	7	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
Gabrel .40	7	18	15	15	15 +	⅛
Galaxy	5	26	4⅝	d 4½	4⅝	
Garan .60	5	39	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
Garcia		2	2	2	2 +	⅛
Garland	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
GatesLrJet	3	1	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
Gaylord .05e	3	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
GnEmp .21r		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
GenExp	19	187	10⅝	9⅞	10 —	¼
GnHous	3	17	2½	2½	2½	
GnRecrs		20	11-16	11-16	11-16	-7-16
Genge	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Genisco .50	2	2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
Gerber	9	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
GiantFd 1.20	4	7	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
GiantYel		40	6	6	6	
Giffitr .50	6	15	19⅝	18	19⅝—	½
GlenGer .16	36	3	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
GlenDis .40b	6	2	12	10½	12 +	¼
Glover .10e	7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
GoldnCyc	39	6	12½	12⅛	12½—	⅛
GoldnW .45	7	21	18⅝	13⅝	13⅞+	½
Goldfield		12	⅞	13-16	13-16	-3-16
Goodrich wt		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
GormR .50a	9	4	23	23	23 +	¼
GouldIT .22e	10	38	7	7	7 —	⅛
GrandAu .30	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅝
GtAmInd	4	20	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
GtBasoP	53	549	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
GtLkCh .22	13	38	36¼	36¼	36½	
Greenmn	4	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Greerhy .14	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
GREIT .40	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
GrossTlc 1	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
GuardC .50	8	7	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
Guilford .20	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
GHOCn 1.08	27	3	24	24	24 —	⅛
Gulfstrm		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

H

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
HalcoPd	9	32	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
HaltsMot .72	5	2	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
HampD .15e	15	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
Hamptn	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
HanvrSh .60	5	3	10½	10½	10½	
Harland .60	11	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
HartfdZd	8	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
HartzM .30	10	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
Harvey .20	9	3	13-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛
Hasbro .20	4	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Hastings .40a	8	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
HealthCh	12	25	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
HealthM .30	5	14 u	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
Heinick .10e	8	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
HeltmMfg		49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Hess'slnc .50	5	16	u11	10¼	10¼	
HiGinc	36	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
HiShear	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Hiptmlc .20	17	21	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Hofman	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
HolyCp	9	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
Hormel 1.12	6	10	27	26½	26⅝+	⅝
HornHar		1	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
HospM .40b	14	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
Hotel 1.32e	15	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
HousRon .30	5	6	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
HouseVi .32	16	25	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
HosMinn .80	37	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
HouOilM .80	23	358	53⅞	52⅞	53⅝—	⅝
HouOilM wt		71	u36⅝	35¾	35⅞+	⅛
HowelC .40	11	12	13½	13⅛	13¼—	⅝
Howell .15e	4	6	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
HubellA 1.50	10	5	37¼	37¼	37¼+	¼
HudsnGs	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
HuBO 1.52	8	1	34¼	34¼	34¼+	¼
Huffman .50	5	16	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
HuskyO .80	8	423	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞+	⅝
HycelInc	15	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛

I

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
ICHCp .32t	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
ICMR		20	5½	5⅛	5½+	¼
IMCMg .20	5	13	7	6¾	6¾—	⅝
ITI Cp		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
ImpCh .30e	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	6½—	⅛
ImpGp .07e	7	9	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16—	⅛
ImpOil .86	9	39	19⅛	19	19⅛+	¼
Incotrm	9	11	11⅞	11½	11½—	¼
IndlghtSv		34	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Instron .20	2	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
InstrSys		186	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
InsSy pf .25e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
IntegRes .20	20	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
IntlAlum .70	7	4	14	14	14	
IntlBnknt .14	4	188	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
IntProm	5	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
IntSeaw .60	4	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
IntStrich		4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
IntSysC .25	15	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾+	⅛
Intershot .05e	14	21	13-16	¾	13-16	
Intrpool .05e	7	104	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	½
InvRITr .15e	7	251	u25⅝	24⅞	25⅝+	⅝
InvDVA .20e	5	2	20	19⅞	20	
InvRITr		15	7⅝	7¾	7¾+	⅛
Ionics	14	6	21	20½	21 +	½
IroqBrd .20	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
IroqBrd pf		7	18⅞	18	18	
IrvInd .70	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	

J-K

Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
Jactrn .40b	5	32	6¼	6	6¼	
Jacobs .40	6	76	12½	12⅛	12¼+	⅝
Jamsway .65r	4	23	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
Jeannet .40	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
Jetronic	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
JohnPd .36	12	4	6⅛	6	6 +	¼
JustperP	14	703	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Kaisrin 14.37c	2	858	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
KaneMill wt		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
KasokT .10r	6	15	4	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
KayCp .20	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Kenwin .38	4	10	6¼ d	5⅞	6¼+	¼
Kewanee .72	11	162	41⅛

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

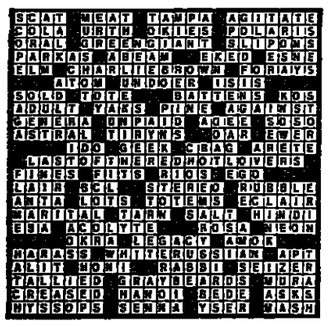
Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

TRANSMISSION—By Jay Scott

ACROSS
1 Galileo's town
5 Fill up again
14 Middle: Comb. form
20 Effluvium
21 Guarantee against loss, old style
22 Assertive one
23 Counteractive process
25 City in Suisse
26 October attraction
27 Made of wood
29 In the: It.
30 "Reduce Speed"
31 G.B.S.
35 Unearth
36 —— vez (again, in Spain)
37 Middle East garment
40 In code
42 A —— the ointment
43 Go by plane
44 Makes effervescent
45 Word with bare or flat
46 More succinct
47 Contort
48 Far from fragile
49 Morns
50 C.I.A.'s forerunner
51 Kind of charges
54 Carroll grinner
55 Jockey Angel
60 Ex-Yankee pitcher
61 U.S. cartoonist
62 —— pro nobis
63 Begin intense activity
65 Penny weight: Abbr.
66 Hr. component
67 Must
68 Signoret and de Beauvoir
69 That girl
70 D's and F's
72 Hitherto
73 Former chess champion
74 Incursion
75 Land tenure
78 Do road work
81 Reporting coups
83 Plant named for a governor of Santo Domingo
84 Makes one's day
85 Whittles
86 More ingenious
87 Producer-director Stanley and family
88 "—— Three Lives"
89 Vientiane's land
90 June celebrities
91 Discncumber
92 —— de guerre
93 Miles
94 Tristan's beloved
98 X-rated
100 Gridiron razzle-dazzle plays
107 Medicinal drink
108 Wipe out
109 Pack down
110 Bird dog
111 One of the media
112 In the twinkling —— eye

DOWN
1 French Lily
2 —— fixe
3 Off-key
4 Picasso y Goya
5 Logical newsman?
6 Made bigger: Abbr.
7 Greek letter
8 Light, in Cuba
9 Pitcher's stat
10 One of the Turners
11 Hole —— (golf thrill)
12 Not in harm's way
13 Units of indentance
14 Behind bars
15 Deadlocked
16 Reverse of: Prefix
17 Maine
18 Woolgatherer's vision
19 Limerick's locale
24 Spin a yarn
28 Peroration
31 Old word for headland
32 Yesterday, in Paris
33 Dedicative
34 Famous dialogue line
36 Science
37 Subterranean complex
38 Rosary bead
39 Primary
41 Old English letters
42 Quarters
43 Animal food
48 Easy shot for Dr. J.
51 Silver salmon
52 Ivy League city
53 Like some fences
55 Notes
56 Maureen and Scarlet
57 Having long odds
58 Ones on trial: Abbr.
59 W.W. II area
60 Actor Herbert
64 Oberon's spouse
71 Lowed
72 Berra or Bear
75 Vacation spot
76 Donated, in Scotland
77 Dumbo's large features
78 Oklahoma-Texas border
79 Kay Thompson's heroine: 1956
80 Wait on hand and foot
81 Small pianos
82 Dieter's unit
83 Expand
86 Tavern section
89 Worker in a football factory
92 Trig function
95 "Wild blue yonder" gp.
96 Motto, in Madrid
97 Recipe amt.
99 Work on dollies
101 Detroit labor initials
102 Groups of directors: Abbr.
103 Durocher's nickname
104 U.S. agcy., 1948-51
105 What fall guys take
106 Paris, when it sizzles

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Clear	MADRID	18	64	Variable
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Variable	MIAMI	27	81	Variable
ANKARA	22	72	Clear	MILAN	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Clear	MONTREAL	15	59	Showers
BEIRUT	25	77	Clear	MOSCOW	21	70	Showers
BELGRADE	30	86	Clear	MUNICH	28	82	Clear
BERLIN	30	86	Clear	NEW YORK	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	21	70	Variable	NICE	22	72	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	28	82	Clear	OSLO	12	54	Showers
BUDAPEST	30	86	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Variable
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear	PRAGUE	—	—	Unavailable
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Clear	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	17	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Overcast	TEHRAN	36	97	Fair
FLORENCE	29	84	Clear	TEL AVIV	27	81	Variable
FRANKFURT	27	81	Variable	TUNIS	28	82	Clear
GENEVA	22	72	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	81	Clear
HELSINKI	18	64	Overcast	WARSAW	28	82	Clear
ISTANBUL	22	72	Clear	WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clear	ZURICH	27	81	Clear
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	13	55	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 10, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF834.95
— (d) Conbar SF781
— (d) Grobar SF835
— (d) Stockbar SF357

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSF Fund SF23.26
— Crossbow Fund SF4.85
— ITF Fund N.V. $7.90

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.19
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.59

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF261.25
— (d) Canasec SF494
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF73.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF67.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF67.75
— (d) Usec SF507
— (d) Europa-Valor SF121.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM20.40
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM78.20

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $20.16
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Strgs. Tr. $55.57
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $12.15
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $35.21
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $12.97

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd. $33.26
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.25

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $55.57
— (r) Jard Sth East Asia $12.28

LLOYDS INT. MGT cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF399
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF347.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $93.06
— (w) Sterling Fund £122.11

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.93

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1.576.50
— (r) Securswiss SF966

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF442
— (d) Intervalor SF62.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF403.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF226
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF67
— (d) Universal Fund SF32.45

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF30.50
— (d) Bond Invest. SF74.25
— (d) Convert-Invest. SF76.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF110
— (d) Fonca Swiss Sh. SF95
— (d) Globinvest SF62.25
— (d) Pacific Invest SF79.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest. SF316.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. SF118
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF176.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM14.30
— (d) Europafonds DM28.15
— (d) Unifonds DM18.70
— (d) Unirenta DM42.70
— (d) Unispecial I DM62.60

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $6.65
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.83
Austral. Select Fd $1.77
(w) Browninvest $12.46
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,222
(d) Citadel Fund $2.99
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $842.68
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.65
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.50
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $9.45
(w) D.G.C. $37.96
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $0.75
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.93
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.71
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,017
(w) First Intern'l Fd $125.84
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $26.06
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,778
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF68.76
(d) Fonditalia N.C.
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins. DM44.03
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.97
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.$6.71
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.82
(w) HaussmannHldgs. NV $1,832
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.38
(d) Icofund $9.62
(d) Interfund S.A. N.C.
(w) Intermarket Fund $126.07
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $23.73
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $8.29
(r) Invest Atlantiques $31.50
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund "S"
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $6.25
(r) Japan Growth Fund $19.67
(d) Japan Selection Fund $50.01
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $22.78
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,622
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $10.84
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $34.29
(c) Leverage Cap Hold $34.86
(w) Luxfund $19.34
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $38.94
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.25
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.16
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.65
(w) Nippon Fund $49.35
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.95
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $5.34
(w) N.A.M.F. $55.31
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.53
(d) Rentafund LF1,813
(d) Rentinvest LF578
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.53
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF68.35
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM8.50
(d) Soros Fund $316.34
(w) Talent Global Fund $6.99
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. (Seal) $29.64
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. N.V. $40.65
(w) Transpacific Fund $23.35
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $2.75
(d) Universal Dollar Trust $4.69
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $10.64
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.44
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,209.20
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,358.57
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $390.65
(w) Worldwide Securities $51.52
(w) Worldwide Special $3,760.30

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; : — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split. ** Ex RTS. "S"—Suspended. N.C.—Not communicated. e—Ex-coupon.

BOOKS

THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF JOYCE

By Richard Ellmann. Oxford. 150 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

RICHARD Ellmann's latest book about James Joyce is deceptive. Superficially, it looks like something of a grab bag. First, there is the apparently disparate subject matter of its three sections—on Homer and "Ulysses," Shakespeare and "Ulysses," and Joyce's politics. Second, there is its long and seemingly incidental appendix listing the contents of the personal library Joyce left in Trieste when, in June 1920, he moved to Paris. And third, there is the book's somewhat open-ended title, "The Consciousness of Joyce": Ellmann defines "consciousness" as "the movement of the mind both in recognizing its own shape and in maintaining that shape in the face of attack or change."

Certainly, these matters are discretely interesting. One would like to know more about Joyce's politics, if indeed he had any beyond his general opposition to how things stood in Ireland when he exiled himself to the Continent in 1903. It is fun and games to browse through the 600 titles of Joyce's library, and discover there such items as J. M. Barrie's "Peter Pan," "A Day with William Shakespeare," by Maurice Clare (pseudonym of May Byron, who was the Jim Bishop of her time), W. S. Gilbert's "Original Plays" and Alexander Haig's "Uric Acid: An Epitome of the Subject." And despite all that has already been written on the subject, there is still much to be explained about the roles that "The Odyssey" and "Hamlet" play in "Ulysses."

But could it be that these occasional interests are all there is to "The Consciousness of Joyce"? That after producing the definitive biography of Joyce, and editing his letters and writing a provocative study, "Ulysses on the Liffey," Ellmann has at last been reduced to adapting to print the odds and ends of his public talks on Joyce—in this case the Alexander Lectures he gave at the University of Toronto in March 1974? In short, is there an overriding point to "The Consciousness of Joyce"?

Indeed there is. The most surprising bit of news in the book is contained in the third and last chapter, "Joyce." Here Ellmann argues that in any profound sense of the word "political", Joyce was a deeply committed radical, and not at all the godlike artist too busy paring his fingernails to take sides in the affairs of Ireland and Europe.

Certainly he was a Sinn Feiner, though not an extreme one, Ellmann contends. Probably he was, at least philosophically, an anarchist, to judge from the presence of Kropotkin and Bakunin in his library, as well as the degree to which their ideas are enunciated by the heroes of "Ulysses," Stephen Dedalus and Leopold Bloom. It was just that he had chosen to proceed obliquely in his war against church and state. Instead of fighting these institutions directly, he sought to liberate mankind through the consciousness embodied in his art.

Now one obvious problem with this theory is that it depends on Stephen Dedalus and Leopold Bloom being allies, and thus seems to fly in the face of a more commonly held interpretation of Stephen—namely, that he is a sterile aesthete already doomed to failure at the end of "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" and hence foreordained not to be able to play Telemachus to Bloom's Odysseus at the supposedly ironic climax of "Ulysses."

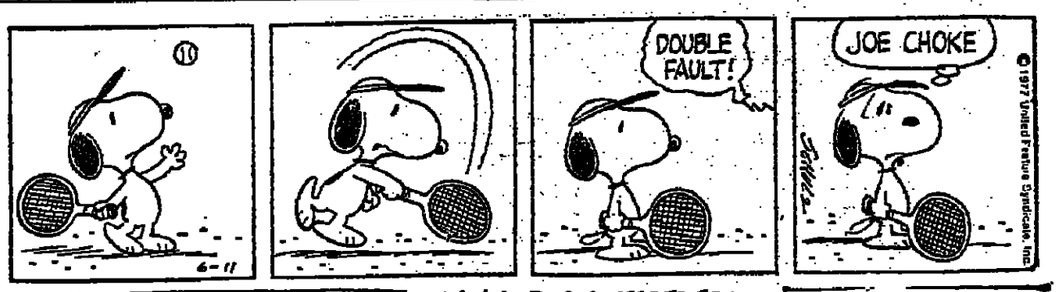
But this is where Ellmann's first two sections, "Homer" and "Shakespeare," come in. For not only does he believe that the governing aesthetic of "Ulysses" is far more humanistic and engaging than the rather precious art-for-art's-sake theory enunciated by Stephen in "A Portrait", he also argues that Dedalus and Bloom are really aspects of a single hero—whether you call him Odysseus, Telemachus, Hamlet or combinations of all three—and that by the end of the novel they are indeed united.

And lest we think he is stretching certain points to fit his conclusion, he cites specific works and passages from Joyce's library to demonstrate how Joyce went about writing the novel that Ellmann believes "Ulysses" to be. That, in a rather crowded nutshell, is how the parts of Ellmann's new book fit together.

Obviously, the emerging theory is debatable, and just as obviously, there isn't space to debate it here. But I do want to mention one tangential point that kept occurring to me while I read "The Consciousness of Joyce." It used to be surmised that as time passed Joyce's references would fade into oblivion and "Ulysses" would become unreadable. Yet quite the opposite seems to be happening. As time has passed, more and more writers have made use of the fictional techniques Joyce developed. Joyce's once obscure references have become, if anything, familiar, and "Ulysses" has gotten easier to read. Very likely, most of us who care to have not yet arrived at an understanding of the book that Joyce meant to write, but one of these days not so far ahead we are going to get there. When we do we will probably find Richard Ellmann waiting for us. That won't be a coincidence.

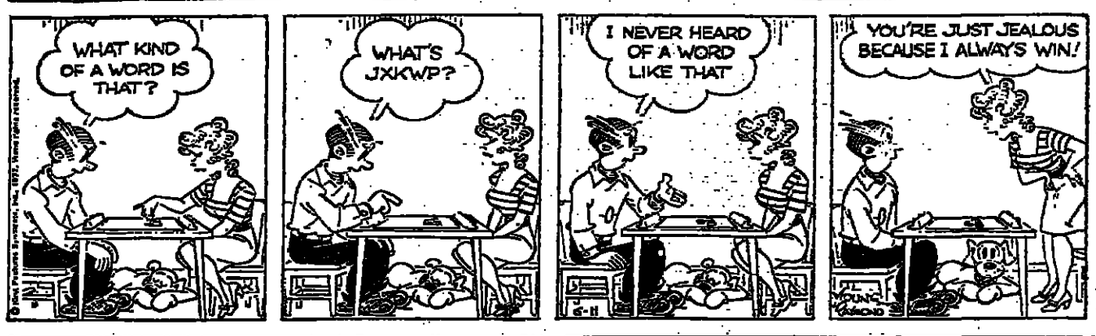
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS

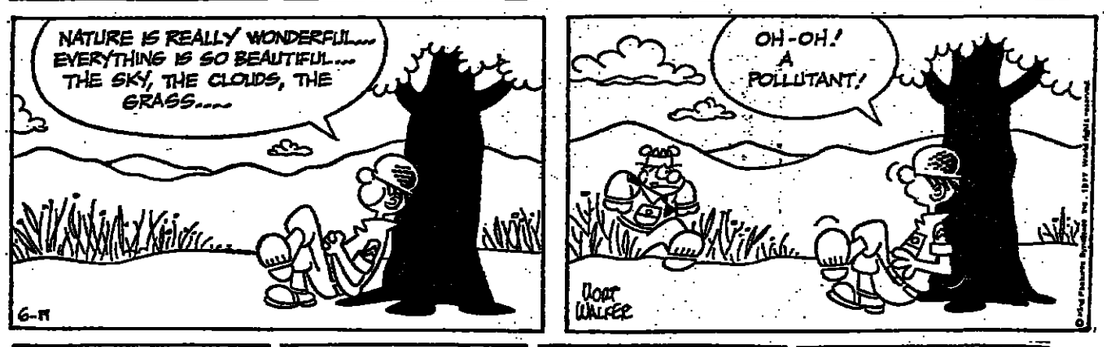


B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID REX MORGAN M.D. RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

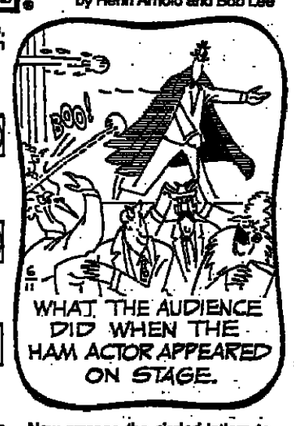
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUNTT

BYBEA

PAWNEO

IPSOME



WHAT THE AUDIENCE DID WHEN THE HAM ACTOR APPEARED ON STAGE.

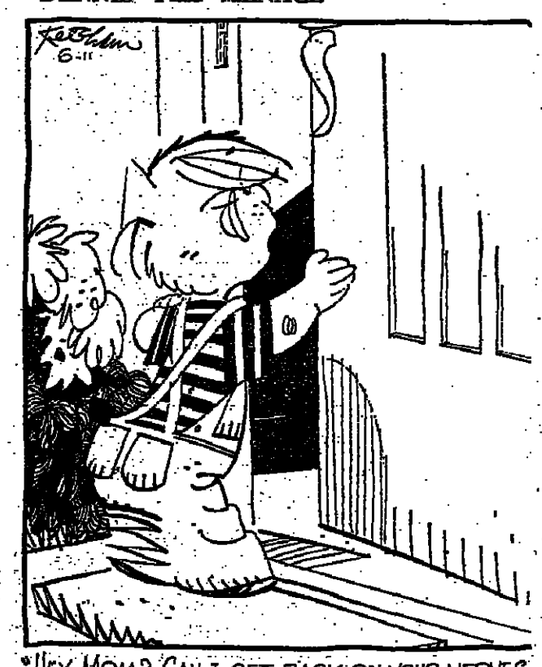
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: TOOK THE _____ _____ _____ _____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TAWNY KNIFE EMERGE BOBBIN
Answer: How music may be played—and listened to—BY EAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEY, MOM? CAN I GET BACK ON YOUR NERVES LONG ENOUGH TO GET SOMETHIN' OUT OF MY ROOM?"

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Ruling Perils Income Colleges

Paul Attner

GTON, June 10 (WP). rnal Revenue Service that college athletic rived from television is no longer tax-ex- cision that could cost oss the country $150 back taxes.

decision holds up, it to the destruction of ate athletics as we said Neils Thompson, of the National Col- letic Association.

ruling now applies dio and television in- xas Christian Univer- hern Methodist Uni- University of Kansas tton Bowl Association.

officials have been the ruling eventually lied to all schools that television and radio

on Bowl Appeal

decision, which was its Dallas regional been appealed by the . The IRS has agreed he ruling in a June in Washington. If is rejected, then the it will take the case ask Congress for leg- nake the revenue tax

the IRS has treated icast income as part 's overall tax-exempt t this new IRS rul- h broadcast income is to a university's pri- on as an educational and thus is taxable. money has develop- major source of in- many college football current NCAA foot- t with ABC-TV, for worth $18 million. A ar contract is now ated and could bring $35 million to NCAA

sketball Contract

cted by the ruling e NCAA's $5-million basketball contract, tball bowl arrange- h $12 million to $15 ually and individual agreements to televise games.

S ruling is upheld, it a two-fold effect. ls would be required e years of back taxes vision and radio in- they would have to h as 48 per cent of and radio income to government.

uch as Maryland could S as much as $200,000 s on revenue collected football appearances, mes and from local io contracts.

on Big Schools

on estimated that Texas, Notre Dame State, all of which ent appearances in levised football games, $2 million to $3 mil-

exas for example," aid. "It has an an- ed income of about omething like $500,000 ld be taxable from

ld be a sizable bite ey can do with their d this is coming at n most colleges are e either break even money.

d kill a lot of pro- lso will have a great women's programs, just getting off the

eague Standings

RICAN LEAGUE

stern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	22	24	.571	—
	20	24	.556	1
	29	24	.537	2
	27	30	.474	5 1/2
	23	26	.469	5 1/2
	22	30	.423	8
	21	31	.404	9

stern Division

	33	22	.600	—
	30	23	.566	2
	26	25	.510	5
	26	26	.500	5 1/2
	26	27	.491	6
	26	27	.491	6
	24	25	.407	11

rsday's Results

. Milwaukee 1.
altimore 3.
Minnesota 2.
exas 3.
etroit 1.

iday's Games

Seattle, n.
Oakland, n.
California, n.
at Milwaukee, n.
t New York, n.
ston, n.

IONAL LEAGUE

stern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
	33	19	.635	—
	29	21	.580	3
	31	23	.574	3
	28	24	.547	4 1/2
	27	22	.45?	9 1/2
	22	21	.415	11 1/2

stern Division

	37	19	.661	—
	26	26	.500	9
	25	21	.446	12
	26	25	.441	12 1/2
	22	22	.400	14 1/2
	21	26	.368	16 1/2

rsday's Results

t New York, rain.
an Francisco 0.
Philadelphia 6.
Los Angeles 3.

iday's Games

ston at Chicago.
at Atlanta, n.
Cincinnati, n.
t Houston, n.
t Pittsburgh, n.
at St. Louis, n.

Peg Neppel breaking record in women's 10,000 meters.

UPI.

AAU Track Meet Serves As Trials for World Cup

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (NYT).—A new factor—qualifying for the U.S. team that will go to the first World Cup track and field championships in West Germany in September—added tension and interest to the 89th annual Amateur Athletic Union national championships that opened here yesterday.

Both the competitors and their most avid followers agreed that the forthcoming world championship added a dimension to this meet. Being a national champion is distinction enough for anyone, but when something like the Olympics comes along, many athletes pass up the nationals to try for that. This happened last year, when the Olympic trials, following this meet, caused many to skip the nationals.

This year, the meet scheduled for Dusseldorf Sept. 2-4 is something like those in the Olympics years. The United States will be one of the eight teams taking part and to make that team an athlete has to finish first among his compatriots in this meet.

That meant far more pressure than in the Olympic trials, in which the top three finishers in an event qualified for the team. Here, one has to win the event, or, if the event is won by a foreigner, finish ahead of all the other eligible Americans.

Two outstanding sprinters, Steve Williams and Clancy Edwards, were eliminated yesterday in the semifinals of the 200-meter dash, although Williams, at least, is expected to have a good chance in the 100-meter dash today.

Even for the foreign athletes in action here, the meet had World Cup implications. There will be other teams designated Pan-America, covering all the Americas (and the Caribbean) outside the United States, Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand, Asia, and Africa, as well as three European teams. None of these have selected their members yet, so the non-Americans will be gaining credential points of some sort by their performances here.

Record Broken in Women's 10,000 Meters

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (Reuters).—Peg Neppel of the United States broke the world record in the women's 10,000-meter run with a time of 33:15.1 in the AAU championships yesterday.

Neppel, a graduate student at Iowa State University, took almost 20 seconds off the previous best of 33:34.2, set by Denmark's Lea Oloffsson in March.

The 23-year-old Neppel, running on an injured right foot, led every lap as she out-distanced her closest opponent by more than a minute.

Trials' Record Approached

Porsches Facing a Challenge By Alpines in Le Mans Race

By Samuel Abt

LE MANS, France, June 10 (IHT).—After a few years in the doldrums, the organizers of this weekend's 24 Hours of Le Mans auto race are beginning to lose the feeling that nobody's watching.

All the public needed, it seems, was some competition. That will be furnished by Renault-Elf, which is challenging the champion Martini Racing Porsche System with three official Alpine Turbos and has supplied engines for two Mirages.

The results began to be evident late yesterday, after the second trials, when the Alpines finished first, second and fourth. Third was a Porsche 936 Turbo, with the two other official Porsches sixth and ninth.

The best time, by the team of Jean-Pierre Jabouille and Derek Bell, was 3 minutes 31 and seven-tenths seconds around the 8.4-mile track, seven-tenths of a second off the trials' record.

An Endurance Race

As everybody here admits, however, speed is not the decisive factor in an endurance race.

"The race will be run in the pits, not on the track," said a Renault driver, Patrick Depailler. Agreeing with him, his boss, Gérard Larrousse, said, "The pit stops can decide the race."

Before the speed trials, Renault showed how seriously it took these words, preparing its sleek, yellow cars at pits stocked with enough wrenches, hammers, ratchets, screwdrivers and metal bits to supply several hardware stores.

To underline the seriousness of the occasion, the only people standing near the Renault mechanics were several firemen holding small extinguishers.

Not so at Porsche, where the mechanics seemed undisturbed by the usual corps of pretty women standing around in "Vogue goes to Le Mans" poses. Porsche is confident.

'Secret of Victory'

Manfred Jankte, Porsche's racing director, said of Renault, "They have done a lot of work on the track, made many test runs. The secret of victory is there."

But, he continued, "Their principal weak point, in my eyes, is their drivers. I ask myself if they have one team of drivers with the stature to win the 24 Hours."

Jankte was speaking from strength, since Porsche has what is regarded as the paramount team of Jacky Ickx and Henri Pescarolo driving a 936 as each seeks his fourth victory here. The other Porsche teams comprise Jurgen Barth and Hurley Haywood in a 936 and Rolf Stommelen and Manfred Schurti in a 935.

Official Teams

For Renault, the official teams, in addition to Jabouille-Bell, are Patrick Tambay - Jean - Pierre Beltoise and Alvah Holbert and the De Cadenet Lola driven by Alain de Cadenet and Chris Craft.

Other competition for the 55 cars leaving tomorrow afternoon will be provided by the weather. It has rained heavily part of each of the last three days, especially Wednesday, when the first trials were curtailed because of the slipperiness of the track.

United Press International.

AN OUT IS AN OUT—Milwaukee first baseman Cecil Cooper reaches over catcher Charlie Moore for a foul. The ball popped out of Moore's glove, but Cooper caught it.

Finley Bounces Another Manager

OAKLAND, Cal., June 10 (UPI).—Unpredictable Oakland A's owner Charles Finley today fired Jack McKeon and named Bobby Winkles, a coach with the San Francisco Giants, to run the team for the remainder of the American League season.

A spokesman said Winkles, who had a highly successful collegiate coaching career at Arizona State before moving into the major leagues as manager of the California Angels, would be in uniform tonight when the A's are host to the Detroit Tigers.

McKeon, who previously managed the Kansas City Royals and had guided Oakland to a 26-27 mark at the time of his dismissal, has been asked to remain in the A's organization as an administrative assistant to Finley.

The managerial change is nothing new for the volatile Finley. Since purchasing the A's in 1960, when they were based in Kansas City, Finley has hired and fired more than a score of managers—two of them, Hank Bauer and Alvin Dark—twice.

McKeon was named to the post during the winter following Finley's unique trade of last year's manager, Chuck Tanner, to the Pittsburgh Pirates in exchange for catcher Manny Sanguillen and cash.

White Sox Win

From Wire Dispatches

ARLINGTON, Texas, June 10.—They ran the "Arlington marathon" last night and the Chicago White Sox turned out to be pretty good distance runners.

It took Chicago and Texas 4 hours and 19 minutes to finish off 11 innings in which 34 players saw action, 30 hits were produced and 31 men left on base. Among other things:

- Ranger manager Frank Lucchesi—already the victim of a beating and dismissal rumors this year—almost fainted in the dugout and was taken to a nearby hospital.

"He just felt weak in the dugout and almost fainted," said Rangers' general manager Dan O'Brien. The doctors I talked to said they had no diagnosis as yet and that if he was kept in the hospital overnight, he probably would stay tomorrow night as well."

- Alan Bannister went 5-for-6 for Chicago, drove in two runs and scored a run that temporarily put Chicago in front in the ninth.
- Richie Zisk and Jim Spencer left the game with foot injuries.

And, for the record book, Chicago won it, 4-3, when pinch-hitter Wayne Nordhagen singled in pinch-runner Brian Downing with two outs in the 11th.

Mariners 2, Tigers 1

At Seattle, Lee Stanton smashed a tie-breaking home run in the eighth, lifting Seattle to a 2-1 victory over Detroit.

Yankees 10, Brewers 1

At Milwaukee, Don Gullett fired a four-hitter through seven innings and Fran Healy's two-run single capped a four-run first, leading New York to a 10-1 rout of Milwaukee.

Red Sox 7, Orioles 3

At Boston, Jim Rice hit two homers and Fred Lynn and Carlton Fisk had one each, powering Boston to a 7-3 victory over Jim Palmer and Baltimore.

Royals 7, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Minn., John Wathan keyed a three-run sixth with a two-run single and Andy Hassler and Steve Mingori teamed on a four-hitter as Kansas City tripped Minnesota, 7-2.

Cardinals 6, Dodgers 3

In the National League, at St. Louis, pitcher Bob Forsch slammed two hits and scored two runs and checked Los Angeles on seven hits through 6 1/3 innings, leading St. Louis to a 6-3 triumph.

Braves 3, Phillies 0

At Atlanta, knuckleballer Phil Niekro hurled a four-hitter and Rod Gilbreath drilled a three-run homer, sparking Atlanta to a 3-0 victory over Philadelphia.

Cubs 1, Giants 0

At Chicago, pinch-hitter Jose Cardenal's bases-loaded bunt in the 11th with one out scored pinch-runner Mick Kelleher to give Chicago a 1-0 victory over San Francisco.

Odds 1 to 5 'Slew' Increases Syndication Value

By Gerald Strine

ELMONT, N.Y., June 10 (WP).—Nine rivals, including five from Skid Row, were entered yesterday to challenge Seattle Slew in tomorrow's $183,800 Belmont Stakes.

Leading Scorer, Mr. Red Wing, Sir Str and the entry of Hey Hey J.P. and Make Amends lack anything resembling classic credentials. Run Dusty Run, Spirit Level, Sanhedrin and Iron Constitution will form the competition for Seattle Slew as the Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner attempts to remain undefeated through nine races.

Nine 3-year-olds have captured the Triple Crown. None, however, were unbeaten through the Belmont. If Seattle Slew can negotiate the mile and a half of the Belmont successfully—and the odds are 1 to 5 he will—the brown great-grandson of Bold Ruler will have made thoroughbred history and increased his value as a future syndicated stallion to perhaps $12 million.

"I would think he could command $300,000 a share for from 32 to 40 shares should he win the Belmont," John Finney, president of the Pasig-Tipton Co., said. "We're talking about a dimension. We're out of the free-market situation when we talk about a horse like this or like Secretariat. It's almost like dealing with the top level of art. Contemplating the future of Seattle Slew at stud is like an art collector contemplating 'Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer.'"

Secretariat, the most recent (1973) Triple Crown hero, was syndicated for $6,080,000 before he ran as a 3-year-old. The record syndication is $8 million, paid for the champion stallion What a Pleasure last year.

"Secretariat did for syndications what the late Charles Engelhard did for high-priced yearlings," Finney observed. "He made paying that kind of money respectable. Secretariat brought $190,000 a share before the Triple Crown. Five months later, after he had won the Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont, a share could be sold for $450,000.

"What controls these prices, amounts that the people at the top are willing to pay, is peer-group respect," Finney said.

"These people can pay $400,000 instead of $200,000 and not feel a thing, but they don't want to appear a damn fool in front of their friends.

"Engelhard showed it wasn't a damn fool thing to pay $100,000 or more for a yearling. Secretariat quickly showed that he had been a good investment, too. Riva Ridge [$5,120,000], Wajima [$7.2 million] and Key to the Mint [$4.8 million] followed."

Finney believes Secretariat commanded greater respect from the peer group, at a similar point in his career, than Seattle Slew does.

"This horse doesn't yet have the believers Secretariat had," Finney remarked. "Secretariat could have been syndicated for $400,000 a share [$12.8 million] after the Triple Crown. But Seattle Slew has a hell of a lot more believers than Secretariat had when he was syndicated. None of Bold Ruler's sons had won a classic at that time.

"Secretariat became cemented in the public mind by his performance in the Belmont [winning by 31 lengths in a record 2:24]. Seattle Slew hasn't done anything as devastating as Secretariat did in the Belmont—and he probably won't. But he's done everything asked of him."

Does that mean Seattle Slew's value could soar even higher if, eventually, owners Mickey Taylor and Jim Hill decide to tap into some of that peerless "peer-group respect"?

"It's hard for me to conceive of any horse going over $12 million," Finney replied. "But Seattle Slew was the champion 2-year-old. If he wins the Triple Crown, stays undefeated, becomes the champion 3-year-old, beats Forego in the Woodward, carries high weight and wins the Marlboro, then wins the Jockey Club Gold Cup over two miles, well, yes, he might be a $15-million horse.

"After all, as of Saturday he might well be the only horse in 300 years of thoroughbred racing to have achieved as much as he has and still be undefeated. That makes him unique."

One wonders where all the syndication money comes from.

"It's called 'upward social mobility,'" Finney said. "And there are a large number of people who want to be associated with those at the top.

"Besides," Finney added, "what is so preposterous about $15 million for a proven horse when you consider today's yearling prices? I think you would agree Seattle Slew is worth 10 times as much as any yearling, and a Secretariat yearling brought $1.5 million last summer, and that was for a young horse that had never seen a bridle."

Benson in NBA For $1.5 Million

NEW YORK, June 10 (UPI).—The Milwaukee Bucks today formally selected Kent Benson as the No. 1 pick in the NBA draft. The Bucks actually announced the signing of Benson to a six-year contract estimated at more than $1.5 million, a half-hour before the start of the draft.

Benson, 6-11, 245 pounds, was the center on Indiana's 1976 NCAA championship squad and became the fifth starter from that team to enter the NBA. Scott May, Quinn Buckner and Bob Wilkerson were all drafted on the first round last year, while Tom Abernethy was taken on the third round.

Kansas City immediately followed by taking 6-4 Houston guard Otis Birdsong, the highest scoring senior in the nation last year with a 30.3 average.

Romania Leads Britain In the Davis Cup, 2-0

BUCHAREST, June 10 (AP).—Romania led Britain, 2-0, after the opening singles today in Davis Cup semifinals.

Ilie Nastase downed John Feaver, 6-1, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4. Nastase served 14 aces in the match.

In the second singles, Dumitru Haradau defeated John Lloyd, 2-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-1.

Walker to Run in U.K.

AUCKLAND, June 10 (Reuters).—World record-holding miler John Walker will run in London June 18 and 26 before going to Scandinavia. Walker said here that he would run in Norway at the end of this month and in Stockholm July 2.

For Commonwealth Games

Kenya Warns of Boycott

LONDON, June 10 (UPI).—Kenya gave the Commonwealth clear warning today that it would boycott the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Canada unless New Zealand ended all sport links with South Africa.

Conference sources at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting said Kenyan Vice-President Danial Arap Moi brought up the sports issue during a review of the situation in southern Africa.

Moi said, "I want our New Zealand friends to know that Kenya has many fine young athletes ... It would be a pity if they did not have an opportunity to take part in the games in Canada."

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon did not make any reply to Moi's statement, conference sources said.

Other Commonwealth leaders have expressed the hope that the sport issue will be settled privately during informal weekend talks in Scotland, the sources said.

Two Swedes Sign With NHL, More Likely

STOCKHOLM, June 10 (AP).—Forwards Per-Olov Brasar and Kent-Erik Andersson signed two-year contracts with the Minnesota North Stars last night to set up a possible all-Swedish line with Roland Eriksson on the National Hockey League club next season.

Brasar, 26, of former Swedish champions Leksand, and Andersson, also 26, of Farjestad, both starred for Sweden in the world hockey championships in Vienna last month. Sweden finished second in the tournament, which was won by Czechoslovakia.

Eriksson, 23, who scored a hat trick in Sweden's 3-1 victory over the Russians in the last game in Vienna, was the North Stars' top rookie this season.

In 80 games, Eriksson scored 25 goals and set up 44 others for 69 points and came third in the race for the Calder Trophy, which goes to the league's rookie of the year.

More than a dozen of the best players in Swedish semi-pro hockey, including ace defenseman Borje Salming of the Toronto Maple Leafs, have left for North America in the last three years.

Only a week ago, the New York Rangers signed a contract with Hardy Astrom, one of Sweden's goalies in the world championships. And two others on the successful Swedish team are expected to sign shortly with an NHL team.

Goran Hogosta, named the top goaltender of the world championships, and defenseman Stefan Persson will go to the United States next week for final negotiations with the New York Islanders.

Rain at Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 10 (Reuters).—Rain prevented completion of any men's singles quarterfinals in the tennis tournament here today.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco ... 000 000 000 00—0 6 0
Chicago ... 000 000 000 01—1 4 2
Halicki, Lavelle (9), Moffitt (10), Williams (11) and Sadek-Bonham, Sutter (10) and Mitterwald. W—Sutter (1-1). L—Moffitt (1-3).

Philadelphia ... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Atlanta ... 000 030 00x—3 5 0
Kaat, Brusstar (6), Twitchell (8) and Boone; Niekro and Correll. W—Niekro (4-8). L—Kaat (4-4). HR—Gilbreath (2).

Los Angeles ... 000 001 200—3 8 1
St. Louis ... 012 021 00x—6 13 1
Rhoden, Sosa (5), Garman (7) and Yeager; Forsch, Hrabosky (7) and Simmons. W—Forsch (8-2). L—Rhoden (2-3). HR—Reitz (8), Baker (11).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ... 410 112 010—10 11 2
Milwaukee ... 100 000 000—1 6 2
Gullett, Tidrow (8) and Healy; Haas, Hinds (4), Rodriguez (6) and Moore. W—Gullett (5-2). L—Haas (4-3).

Baltimore ... 100 010 010—2 10 0
Boston ... 103 000 03x—7 9 1
Palmer and Dempsey; Lee, Campbell (6) and Fisk. L—Palmer (7-6). W—Lee (4-1). H—Dauer (1), Lynn (5), Rice 2 (14), Fisk (11).

Kansas City ... 000 103 003—7 12 0
Minnesota ... 000 002 000—2 4 1
Hassler, Mingori (7) and Dempsey; Redfern, Holly (7), Schueler (9) and Borgmann. W—Hassler (3-1). L—Redfern (2-4).

Detroit ... 010 000 000—1 4 0
Seattle ... 000 100 01x—2 6 1
Roberts, Sykes (5) and Wockenfuss; —Jones, Romo (6) and Stinson. W—Romo (5-2). L—Sykes (0-2). HR—Stanton (6).

Chicago ... 000 010 101 01—4 14 0
Texas ... 002 000 001 00—3 16 1
Knapp, Legrow (9), Hamilton (9), Anderson (9) and Essian; Perry, Knowles (7), Devine (9) and Sundberg. W—Anderson (3-1). L—Devine (4-2).

Baseball's Unwanted Find a Niche—First Place in NL East

By Don Merry

CHICAGO, June 10.—In Scottsdale, Ariz., this spring, Herman Franks, the new manager of the Chicago Cubs, was discussing his team's future.

"Nothing to get excited about," he said, sounding slightly pessimistic. "We don't even have what you would call a set lineup. I mean, frankly, I don't think we're gonna win the pennant this year, do you?"

"No," a chorus of writers he was talking with replied.

That was three months ago.

Now, the atmosphere and the standings of the Cubs have been radically altered, and so has the outlook and temperament of Franks, not to mention the mood of his players.

And just who are these Chicago players and what are they doing perched atop the National League East?

Home and Happiness

Mostly, they are rejects, castoffs, throw-ins and unwanteds from other teams, joined together only by fate. But they have one common bond. They have all found a home and happiness in Chicago.

Here they are wanted. Here applause and standing ovations ring in their ears. Here they believe in themselves. Here they are producing.

Franks still isn't predicting a pennant, but now his words are edged with optimism: "I don't remember saying this spring that we don't have a chance. I don't recall saying nothing like that. All I remember saying is that *if our pitching holds up and the* guys play hard, we'll be competitive."

His is a motley cast.

Manny Trillo was unwanted in Philadelphia and never made it in Oakland and he seldom crashed the headlines last season with the Cubs when he batted .239. Today, Trillo is fielding like someone obsessed with winning a golden glove and hitting in a manner reminiscent of Rogers Hornsby, with an average of .380. The denizens of Wrigley Field love Trillo.

Steve Ontiveros labored innocuously and inconspicuously for three summers at Candlestick Park in San Francisco. Then he came to the Cubs with Bobby Murcer in exchange for batting champion Bill Madlock, and the North Side was outraged over losing Madlock. Today, Ontiveros is batting .329 and Cub supporters are going around saying, "Bill who?"

Ivan DeJesus was repeatedly frustrated in trying to crack the Dodger lineup. Every time he looked around, there was the specter of Bill Russell staring down at him. But the Dodgers did him a big favor Jan. 11. They traded him and Bill Buckner to Chicago for Rick Monday.

DeJesus is hitting .279 and is another of the fans' favorites.

Larry Bittner has been roaming the periphery of the major leagues for seven seasons, ever since he came up with the old Washington Senators in 1970. But he never made it big in either Washington, or Texas when the franchise was shifted. Ditto for three years in Montreal. So the Expos dealt Steve Renko and Bittner to the Cubs for Andy Thornton.

Bittner, playing every day, is batting .302 and the denizens of Wrigley Field love him.

Murcer from San Francisco, Buckner from the Dodgers, Greg Gross from Houston, Gene Clines from Texas, George Mitterwald from Minnesota—they are all playing in Chicago where they hear the cheers and where they have discovered how good it feels to smile.

"I'm surprised at our start... to be where we are today," says pitcher Rick Reuschel. "But we've proven to ourselves over the last two months that we have a solid team. We do not feel overmatched by anybody."

'Contact Hitters'

The Cubs are not a team with punch. They rely on a bunch of spray hitters, contact hitters. They bloop one through there. Ping here. Pong there. Occasionally, there's a line-drive single or a ringing double into the corner. And before you know it, they've scored six runs and you haven't the foggiest idea how.

"There is nobody in their lineup to really be afraid of," says Pittsburgh relief pitcher Rick Gossage, "unless it is Bobby Murcer. But they make contact and you have to respect 'em. They're sound fundamentally."

The fans are beginning to recall the euphoric season of 1969, when the club made its last real run at a pennant. The Cubs had this town abuzz for five months before finally flaming out in September as the New York Mets emerged to create their miracle.

Franks rolled a cigar around in his mouth and attempted to explain the unexpected.

"There's no special reason ... just 25 guys all doing the job at once," he said. "Every time I use somebody off the bench, he delivers. It's been that way all season."

"All we do," said Murcer, who is the closest thing to a big name on the Cub roster, "is to take a lead into the seventh inning. Then we know we got 'em."

His reasoning: The Cubs have two excellent relief pitchers in Bruce Sutter and Paul Reuschel. Sutter recently had 16 saves, 59 strikeouts in 50 innings and a brilliant 0.88 ERA; Reuschel's ERA was 1.20.

© Los Angeles Times.

Art Buchwald

Rodent Breakthrough

WASHINGTON.—Prof. Heinrich Applebaum called me excitedly the other day from his laboratory at the National Institute of Generic Drug Statistics. "I think I've made a breakthrough in medicine that could win me the Nobel Prize."

"What is it?" I demanded.

"You have to come out and see for yourself."

I dropped everything and took a taxi to the professor's lab.

Buchwald

He was waiting amongst his test-tubes.

"What did you do?" I asked.

"I've developed a stronger rat that can survive any medical experiment we perform on it."

"I don't believe it." "Come," he said, leading me over to a cage where two white rats were sipping from a saucer of diet cola.

* * *

"I got the idea when I read the data on the saccharin dispute. Something bothered me about it. Why were some of the rats getting sick after being forced to eat enough saccharin to kill a horse? The scientists blamed the saccharin, but no one blamed the white rats. There are so many agents being fed and injected into rats that they keep keeling over. Drug companies have put millions of dollars into research, only to be told they couldn't market their product because the white rats couldn't take it.

"So I decided there was only one answer to the problem. And that was to develop a white rat who could stand up to anything we shoved down his throat.

"If I could breed a white rat immune to any kind of disease the FDA would have to give its approval for the new drug."

"Only a mind like yours would think of something like that," I said.

* * *

"The trick was to find the right breeds. In every medical experiment there are white rats who are survivors. In the Canadian tests of saccharin only 12 of the 44 rats fed the stuff developed any symptoms. The other 32 thrived on the sweetener and became saccharin junkies.

"I purchased the two healthiest specimens and mated them, and then mated their offspring, and after four generations I got what I wanted—a super white rat that could withstand any punishment medical science could inflict on it.

* * *

"These are two of them. I've fed them the equivalent of 3,000 bottles of diet drinks a day; I've had them smoke 10 packs of cigarettes an hour; I've filled their cage with carbon monoxide.

"I've even strapped them to the engine of a Concorde, and as you can see none of the experiments has had any ill effect on them."

"I've never seen two happier white rats in my life," I admitted. "I wonder why no one has ever thought of this before."

"Because they were looking for the wrong key," Applebaum said. "When a drug didn't come up to FDA standards everyone blamed the drug and not the rat. The ordinary white rat used in laboratories is a pampered animal. It doesn't know what it is to forage for food and slink around garbage dumps. From the day it is born it is given the best of everything.

"It's no wonder it can't handle a bit of DDT or a small dose of a birth control pill."

Applebaum gave each rat a sugar cube.

* * *

"What's that?" I asked him.

"It's full of swine flu. They can't get enough of it," he replied.

"Applebaum, what does it all mean?"

"It means a bonanza for the drug and chemical industries. They will no longer have to lobby for less regulation on their products. It means that all the data we now have on what causes sickness in rats will be obsolete. It means once the orders start coming in for my white rats I'm going to be a millionaire!"

"Not to mention the Nobel Prize," I said.

"They'll have to give it to me," Applebaum agreed. "I've found the cure for every disease known to man."

The Pompidou Center a Few Months Later

By Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT).—In their prospectus for the huge and joyous tinker toy that is the Georges Pompidou arts center the architects, an Englishman and an Italian, described the center as "a cross between an information-oriented, computerized Times Square and the British Museum, with stress on two-way participation between people and activities/exhibits." Obviously, trouble lay ahead and plenty came.

The first to attack were a group of French architects who sued unsuccessfully to stop construction of the revolutionary building. Pontus Hultén, the director of the center's fine arts museum, was found guilty of being Swedish rather than French, and the ill-natured muttering reached its peak this winter when Beaubourg, as the center is popularly called after its site, had its gala opening. GOD IT'S UGLY ran the headline in the Journal du Dimanche, while the subhead suggested, Why don't we make a gift of it to President Amin?

In a country where culture is implacably elitist and where a museum must resemble a temple, the center was bound to make waves. "In France culture has to be repressive. It's very strange," says the genial Hultén. But while the high and middle-brows have fretted—"One doesn't listen to Palestrina in a discothèque" was a typical printed comment—the public has flocked, and the building, which can hold 10,000 visitors, is filled to bursting point.

Beaubourg is divided into a museum of 20th-century art, a music section headed by Pierre Boulez, a design section, and a public library. The library has been the least written about but it is the most revolutionary part of Beaubourg: It is, incredibly, the first major library in Paris open to the general public.

10 Years of Planning

In 10 years of planning the library, director Jean-Pierre Seguin visited Germany, the Soviet Union, the Scandinavian countries, Britain, the Boston Public Library and the public library of Queens, New York.

"When the great public libraries of the United States and Britain were built, it was because you had decided to emphasize mass culture," Mr. Seguin says. "In France the emphasis was always on scholarship and knowledge. We emphasized the top of the pyramid, you emphasized the bottom."

The library can hold one million books, as well as 4,000 periodicals, films, microfilms and slides. A section where foreign languages can be learned from tapes is so successful that places must be reserved two weeks in advance. The range of books is enormous—Puerto Rican literature, the literature of former Portuguese colonies in Africa and, in the English section, six books on the minor Victorian poet Arthur Hugh Clough. And, marvel of marvels to anyone who has the academic credentials and infinite patience to have worked in the Bibliothèque Nationale, there is an efficient catalogue based on the UDC or universal decimal system.

"The success was immediate," Mr. Seguin says. "They said the French wouldn't get used to not blowing their automobile horns. They did. They said the French wouldn't know how to work in a free access library. They do."

It was feared that Beaubourg's library might just become a branch of the scholarly Bibliothèque Nationale. "We worried that only the privileged would come," Mr. Seguin says. "In fact, 80 per cent of our public is popular. The elite don't like Beaubourg. They don't like crowds and that is the worst problem here: finding a quiet place to work."

Last week at Beaubourg the first interdepartmental show opened: "Paris-New York," a study of cultural exchanges between the two cities during this century. The library's show is on French and American writers and how each country sees the other through its press ("Very disillusioning," says Mr. Seguin). The music section is holding a series of concerts, the design section or Centre de Création Industrielle has shows on American design and on the Statue of Liberty, and the museum of modern art has a major show of 300 works from the arrival of the Stein family in Paris early this century through the international gatherings in New York's Chelsea Hotel in the '60s.

"It's very hard to pinpoint the differences between the French and American painters," Pontus Hultén says, "but you can see it in the corner of your eye. There is a difference in style. How to define it? The Europeans make effort more visible, the Americans make a visible effort to conceal effort. They make a program of carelessness, of freedom, and they probably are more free, sometimes."

The French will discover their minor cubists who went to America; Americans will discover such painters as Morgan Russell, Stanton MacDonald-Wright and Patrick Henry Bruce who went to France. To sum up what Pontus Hultén calls the fraying out of national differences today, there is on the ground floor a group of figures by Ed Kienholz called "The Art Show."

"They are all cast from life and each has a tape recorder—Germans, Americans, all nationalities, all talking, all saying nonsense art comments," Mr. Hultén says. "It seems to sum it up in not too precise a way because you cannot sum up precisely."

'Them Apples'

The museum, with more exhibition space than New York's Museum of Modern Art, is the core of Beaubourg, and Pontus Hultén, the only department head with wide experience in dealing with the public, is the center's best and most enthusiastic spokesman. While the other departments work in mazes of shoulder-high partitions of a horrid apple green, the museum's staff is serenely divided in white. "We fought for white from the beginning. We were very strict about them apples," Mr. Hultén says.

The museum has suffered, and survived, more onslaughts than the other departments: Even a group of New York artists and dealers got into the act by curiously blaming Hultén for the French government's sorry role in the Abou Daoud affair and withdrawing gifts and loans. "Usually you have to make a fight to get publicity," Hultén points out. "They must be very happy because they got the same amount of publicity without finally giving a thing."

Japanese tourist agencies, says Mr. Hultén, have organized no fewer than 100,000 tours to Beaubourg, but the cheeriest success has been among the part of the French public that usually does not visit museums.

"Personally, I was always afraid that museums would die because of their isolation," Mr. Hultén says. "At least we have broken through, but this opens hundreds of questions—how to talk to people, how to get them to come back. We are not going to reduce quality—we intend to go on with difficult shows. I think it is interesting to keep the standard of a great art institution in the context of a very public place.

"I was walking through the museum last night. At the beginning, many people laugh. When you see the same people at the end, they are starting to look. This is the force of the work."

For the present Beaubourg is closed mornings and is open from two to 10 p.m. The best way to avoid being trampled is to go after 6 p.m. "At night it's livable," Mr. Hultén says. Big and varied in its activities as Beaubourg is, the public's thirst was clearly underestimated and even when the center is open mornings as well, Pontus Hultén thinks the crowds will continue.

"For the rest of this century," he says, "I am convinced that's what we are in for."

PEOPLE: *Moscow's Talking About —But Not in the Press*

Victoria Fyodorova Pouy, the Soviet actress who married a U.S. airline pilot, says, "The whole of Moscow seems to know I'm here" even though the Soviet press has ignored her return to visit her mother. Her husband, Frederick, said that red tape has kept them from getting a real start on their vacation. He said that three of the five days since they have arrived have been spent completing paperwork so that they can travel to other cities. The marriage has not been publicized in the Soviet press but appears to be well known in the world of Moscow artists and actors. "A lot of people have called. People are really glad to see me," Mrs. Pouy said. She left the Soviet Union two years ago to visit her American father, whom she had never met.

* * *

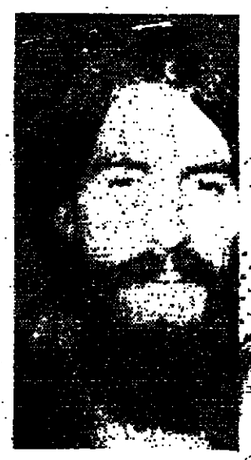
Former Beatle George Harrison and his wife Patti were granted an uncontested divorce Thursday in London on the grounds that they had lived apart for more than two years. They were married in 1966.

* * *

On Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee and birthday honors list: Peter Hall, the director of the National Theater (a knighthood); actor Sir John Gielgud (Order of the Companion of Honor); Noel Murless, the Queen's former horse trainer (knighted for services to the turf). There were five new (not hereditary) barons: former Cabinet minister Philip Noel-Baker; former chief of the defense staff Field Marshal Sir Richard Carver; social worker Pratap Chidamber Gitals; banker Sir Eric Roll; and economist Kenneth Wedderburn. The citations were among hundreds, mostly chosen by Prime Minister James Callaghan, according to United Press International.

* * *

Arthur Crow looked sadly at the 5-foot tree planted by President Carter in Washington, England, to commemorate the village's links with the first U.S. president and shook his head at the leafless, lifeless skeleton. Carter's tree is dead. "I'm afraid there is no longer any hope," said Crow, the local forester. "It's had it." Crow and his crew stayed up all one night spraying the tree with a special mist. They blamed Carter's Secret Service men for ... ing the tree in a hot hotel ... too long before handing it ... for the planting ceremony. ... lage officials said that the U... States was planning to send ... three replacement trees.



George Harrison
... uncontested divor...

* * *

A New York City judge, ... ward Siragusa, unable to h... proper hearing in New Yo... the $225,000 estate left by ... Hynes, a spinster, went to C... Galway, Ireland, and set up ... in a pub. He swore in wit... beside a Hope Arms Hot... table covered with a white ... and draped with the Star ... Stripes. When it was over, ... gusa said he thought he ... rule that the legal heirs of ... Hynes's estate were three w... cousins, in their 70s, who ... near Castleblayney in C... Galway.

* * *

The youngest son of ... Elizabeth is following in the ... steps of his father and two ... brothers in September whe... enrolls in Gordonstoun Scho... Scotland. Prince Edward, 13 ... join his brother, Prince An... at the school, which is note... its discipline, cold shower... wintry mornings and hard p... ical training. Their father, P... Philip, and brother, Prince C... les, are graduates.

—SAMUEL JUSTI...

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